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I. R. NEWSPAPER REGY
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Thomas Cox

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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SOME SOCIAL TOPICS.

An event has this week occurred in London which is likely to be pregnant with much future good or very grievous disappointment, according as it is improved. We refer to the opening of the first of the schools in connection with the Metropolitan Middle-class Schools Corporation. This corporation had its origin some time ago in a scheme suggested by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rector of Bishopton. Mr. Rogers's plan was to provide schools for educating the children of persons belonging to the middle classes, for whom no adequate educational provision at present exists, partly by subscription, partly by fees, and partly by grants from the funds of certain City charities, the directors of which, it seems, were at a loss to know what to do with the money under their charge, the objects for which the mortifications were made having now been fulfilled, or circumstances having so changed as to make it impossible to apply the funds in the manner originally designed. One source from which Mr.

Rogers expected to derive the means necessary for carrying out his scheme has not failed, subscriptions having been forthcoming liberally. Contributions from the funds of charities cannot so readily be obtained, as complicated and difficult machinery has first to be moved. There is no reason, however, to doubt of ultimate success; and as charity funds which cannot now be beneficially applied as originally designed, and are in most cases wasted or misappropriated, exist in many other towns throughout the country, we would strongly recommend the friends of useful education everywhere to look about them and see whether they cannot follow the example of the Rev. Mr. Rogers and his coadjutors.

There are two points, however, upon which we would advise the promoters to be exceedingly careful. The one refers to the nature of the instruction to be imparted, and the other to the mode of admission to participation in the benefits to be conferred. A practical English and commercial education, as distinguished from purely classical instruction, is what ought to be specially aimed at in the management of these middle-class

schools. Some knowledge of modern languages—such as French, German, Italian, &c.—with an outline of the physical sciences, may with advantage be added to rigidly commercial training. Where possible, a little Latin and Greek might also be given, for a partial knowledge of these two great languages of antiquity, far from being "a dangerous thing," is calculated to be of everyday utility to all men; but special care should be taken to prevent these middle-class schools becoming—what all endowed schools seem to have a tendency to become—purely classical Academies. We may be pretty sure that most of our old foundation schools were intended by their originators to impart something else besides classical tuition, and yet we know that little save Latin and Greek is taught in them nowadays. A like result, if not carefully guarded against, may attend the career of these new middle-class schools. The instruction given is not to be eleemosynary. A fee of at least £4 a year is to be payable for each pupil. That is so far well; but—and here is where we see the possibility of abuse—admission



SCENE FROM MR. TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PLAY, "THE WHITEBOY, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

to the benefits of the institution is to be by nomination of the governors, a body numbering thirty-one individuals. This principle of nomination is a dangerous one, because it is exceedingly liable to be abused. A thoroughly good English and commercial education is worth much more than £1 per quarter. There will consequently be many candidates for admission; and nepotism is likely to be largely practised. Not those who have most need, but those who have most influence, will get admitted; and the evils which are known to neutralise the usefulness of such institutions as Christ's Hospital will probably by-and-by display themselves in connection with the middle-class school now being established. This is by no means a merely ideal danger—it has occurred in innumerable cases before; it is likely to occur again, and ought to be carefully guarded against. Perhaps a system of open competition might with advantage be substituted for the proposed plan of admission by nomination.

Two events have occurred within the last few days which prove that medical and police reforms are very much wanted. In the one case a lady has been poisoned by the accidental substitution of strichnine for another but harmless drug to which it bears a strong outward resemblance. The only ordinary means of distinguishing the two substances were stated to be their respective weights and the size of the bottles in which they are generally kept. Much too slight safeguards, surely, where such a deadly substance as strichnine is in question. The attendants in chemists' shops are often far too young to be capable of making such nice distinctions as these. And that fact induces one to question the propriety of continuing the practice of couching medical prescriptions in a set of hieroglyphics intelligible only to the initiated, and, when badly written, liable to be misread even by experts. Then, too, why should druggists' drawers and bottles be labelled in the same uncouth contractions of obsolete Latin phrases? Is there any necessity for persistence in the use of a nearly unknown tongue in prescribing and dispensing medicine? And in matters where even slight mistakes may be productive of most deadly consequences, would it not be infinitely wiser to write prescriptions and label drugs in plain vernacular English, which every shop-boy would be competent to read? A better system of arrangement might also be devised for chemists' shops, so as to completely separate harmless from poisonous drugs. At all events, some reform, so as to obviate the danger of a recurrence of such accidents as that to which we have referred, is urgently needed.

Police reform, too, seems very greatly required. As a rule, our magistrates accept police testimony in preference to any other. It is therefore indispensable that that particular class of evidence should be above suspicion; and yet we fear this is very far from being the case. Instances of false-swearers by policemen are continually occurring; and it is as difficult to guard against this crime as it is to escape from the consequences of its perpetration. We do not mean to assert that perjury is a universal or even a general crime among the members of the police force; but we suspect that it is more common than it is pleasant to think of. Several very flagrant cases have occurred lately; but perhaps the most gross of any was the one which happened in Camden Town, and of which details appear in another column. A more reckless and gross mass of lies could scarcely have been invented than those to which the two detectives concerned swore so positively. We hope this case will induce Sir Richard Mayne to be more careful in selecting his men, of whose moral uprightness he should take every means of assuring himself. Magistrates, too, should learn to be a little less confident in relying on police testimony, and so avoid falling into the blunder committed by Mr. Mansfield of refusing to hear "one word" of exculpatory evidence which, when laid before a jury, entirely upset the detective-concocted case upon which he committed Charles Pierce and Henry Dye for trial. Let Mr. Mansfield and other magistrates remember that policemen are habitual professional oath-takers, and that habitual professional swearing is apt to impair a man's sense of the solemnity of an oath, and of the bindingness of an obligation to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Let us descend to a less important theme. The prominence accorded during the last few days to the subject of smoking in railway carriages is a sign that we now are in the very midst of the dull season. A gentleman who wished to buy a house near a station on the South-Western Railway was obliged to abandon his intention, on account of the extent to which the reprehensible practice of smoking is carried on that line, and has now established himself in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. This important news was communicated by the gentleman himself to the *Times*; and its publication has called forth many letters of sympathy, condolence, and advice. The course the gentleman in question ought to have pursued is clear enough. Instead of taking refuge in the neighbourhood of Portman-square, he should have insisted on the enforcement of the company's by-law by which persons smoking in railway-carriages are rendered liable to a fine of 40s. It is not everyone, however, who is ready to assume the obnoxious character of public prosecutor, and the dweller in the neighbourhood of Portman-square would have had enough to do if he had made it his business to point out for punishment to the officials of the South-Western Railway Company all travellers contravening the special regulation against smoking. It appears that the carriages of the South-Western are more thoroughly fumigated with tobacco-smoke than those of any other railway in England. The line is much

patronised by rowing-men, who are accused of having exceptionally sound livers, on which no amount of pipe-smoking has a deleterious effect, and, during a certain period of the year, by volunteers, whose fumigatory propensities are also alarmingly great. Practically, in the absence of any law on the subject, smokers are already in the habit of congregating in the same carriage or carriages. There are exceptions, no doubt, as the gentleman who has been driven to reside in the neighbourhood of Portman-square discovered; but, as a general rule, smokers get together, and do not annoy those to whom smoking is a scandal and an offence. Let the several companies provide suitable accommodation for all parties—that is, properly labelled carriages for smokers and for non-smokers, and let the custom of non-intrusion of the former upon the latter, which is now general, be enforced by an invariable law, and the great question of smoking in railway carriages will settle itself.

THE REVENUE.

Quarter end Sept. 30, 1865.	Quarter end Sept. 30, 1866.	Year end Sept. 30, 1855.	Year end Sept. 30, 1866.	Year ended Sept. 30, 1866.		
					Net Revenue.	Net Revenue.
Customs ...	5,289,000	5,410,000	21,969,000	21,621,000	..	348,000
Excise ...	4,332,000	4,520,000	19,539,000	20,255,000	716,000	—
Stamps ...	2,272,000	2,075,000	9,486,000	9,356,000	—	130,000
Taxes ...	242,000	243,000	3,341,000	3,422,000	81,000	—
Property-tax	835,000	633,000	7,732,000	5,595,000	..	2,137,000
Post Office ...	1,145,000	1,160,000	4,210,000	4,365,000	155,000	—
Miscellaneous	70,000	71,000	312,000	322,000	10,000	—
Total ...	14,462,392	15,196,998	69,258,659	68,460,142	1,816,483	2,615,000
				Net Decrease ...	798,517	

THE LATE MARQUIS DE TURGOT.—The late Marquis de Turgot, Minister of France in Switzerland, who died a few days ago, had attained his 70th year. He was one of the Royal Light Horse in 1815 who formed the small escort that accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. In 1832 he was made a Peer of France; in 1852, a Senator; and in 1853 Ambassador to the Court of Spain. After a difference in 1854 with the Minister of the United States, M. Soulé, a duel was fought between them with pistols, the Marquis receiving a wound in the knee. Since 1861 deceased had acted as representative of France at Berne.

CLOSE OF THE RAILWAY EXCURSION SEASON.—The Sunday and Monday excursions on the South-Eastern; London, Chatham, and Dover; South-Western, London and Brighton, and Great Eastern Railways were brought to a close on Monday, being one month earlier than usual, owing to the unsettled state of the weather. From the same cause, the excursions have been less remunerative this season than in any previous year for some time past. Fewer trains have been run, and even those, as a rule, have not been at all crowded. The trains to Margate and Ramsgate, and those to Brighton, have more than any of the others been affected by the unfavourable weather, causing the "eight and nine hours at the seaside for 3s. and 3s. 6d." to lose much of its attractiveness with the holiday-making public, who have preferred the shorter excursions to Kew, Hampton Court, and other suburban districts. The hotel and lodging-house keepers of the above places have also suffered equally with the railway companies. They have experienced not only a short, but a bad season.

RARE FISH.—About noon on Sunday some fishermen were looking over the bay at Falmouth with their glasses for the approach of pilchards, when they were considerably astonished to see a strange fish at about low-water mark. Proceeding to the spot, they managed to land it, after a long struggle, in which one of the men was rather seriously hurt by a stroke from the tail of the fish. It happened that Dr. Bullmore, of Falmouth, saw it brought to land, and he at once examined it. He found that it measured 4 ft. in length and was more than 100 lb. in weight. The whole surface of the body—the fish being still alive—presented the appearance of highly-polished silver, with a most brilliant coating of the richest scarlet. The silvery coating of the belly, as in the mackerel, presented a variety of evanescent tints, which could only be seen whilst the fish lived. Dr. Bullmore is strongly of opinion that it was a specimen of the scarlet and silver fish of the Mediterranean. About a month ago a scarlet and silver fish was seen at Gorhavon, but that seems to have differed in size from that caught at Falmouth.

THE LIQUID FIRE OF THE FENIANS.—A "Repentant and now ex-Fenian" declares that there are depôts of combustible fire in Liverpool and in other parts of England besides the one lately found in that city by the police. "The combustible," he writes, "found in bottles in Salisbury-street, Liverpool, and called 'liquid fire' (and which ignites almost immediately on coming into contact with the open air), was designed, in the event of a rebellion, to be thrown amongst her Majesty's troops, especially the cavalry, for the double purpose of frightening the horses and injuring both men and cattle, as also to pitch into the windows of marked and doomed establishments and private houses, when there could be but little, if any, chance of extinguishing the flames, or saving the lives of the inmates; besides, it is to be used in many other ways for the destruction of life and property. The liquid fire is, as I was informed, some phosphoric compound, and I believe that the devil himself could not have invented anything more terrible. There are, as I have heard, and no doubt truly, several depôts in Liverpool at this moment of a like nature to that discovered in Salisbury-street, as well as in other parts of England, and if the police are but active and on the alert they cannot fail to make them out."

NEW FIRE-EXTINGUISHING CARTRIDGE.—M. Aimé Maurice and M. Metzere, a chemist, have invented a sort of cartridge, containing ingredients which are eminently capable of extinguishing fire. This is effected by the sudden development of a large quantity of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid gas, well known to be such an enemy to combustion that even a small portion mixed with atmospheric air is sufficient either to prevent combustion or to arrest its progress, if it has already commenced. This scientific principle has been known for many years, but it has never been put into so simple a practical form as in the present. These cartridges are like brown paper parcels, and are of two sizes. No 1 is about 8 in. long and 2½ in. wide, and is intended to be thrown by the hand into the heart of the fire. A string is also attached by which it may be projected as from a sling. The cartridge is slightly explosive, so as to well disseminate to the greatest extent the substance producing the extinguishing gas. No. 2, or the second-sized cartridges, are simply thrown (the cover being torn off) into the water of the engines, which they saturate with a substance producing hydrochloric acid gas as soon as the water touches the fire. Experiments have proved that one tenth of the water that would have been necessary to extinguish a fire is only requisite when the cartridges are mixed with it, and that the saving of time is in the same ratio. They are very inexpensive.—*Builder*.

WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY REFORM.—We note with satisfaction that many important and useful reforms are being carried out in the London workhouse infirmaries, under the auspices of the new president and with the advice of Dr. Markham and Mr. Corbett. At a recent meeting of the guardians of the East London Union, we find that the clerk read a report from the house committee stating that they had considered the question and the letter of the Poor-Law Board as to the appointment of a resident medical officer of the workhouse, and they were of opinion that such an officer should be appointed, at a salary of £250 per annum. They also were of opinion that all medicines and appliances should be paid for by the guardians and obtained from a respectable wholesale chemist. They next considered as to the providing a residence for the officer, and the suggestion which had been thrown out for the appropriation of the cottage adjoining the workhouse for that purpose. They recommended to the board that a new building should be erected, at a cost of about £400, as suggested by the architect, and that it should be erected on the site and according to the plans which had been submitted to them; and further, that after the election of the resident medical officer, and until the completion of such residence, he be allowed, in addition to his salary, for rent, the sum of £40 per annum. The report was adopted. We observe also that at Bethnal-green the guardians, in compliance with the pressing recommendation of the inspectors, consented to remove all the children from the house and place them in suburban schools. This will be most useful in improving the condition of the children and in diminishing the overcrowding of the adult and sick inmates, for whose accommodation the house is quite inadequate. The Islington guardians are going to build their newly-projected infirmary with an allowance of 1200 cubic feet of space per patient. Generally all the boards are occupied in considering what measures can be taken to improve the nursing and increase the accommodation for the sick, and there can be no question that the sick poor housed in these great infirmaries will be better off during the approaching winter than they have been for many a year. The spring will bring its own measures for permanent reform, to which the whole metropolis will look forward with anxiety. Meantime, we rejoice to see everywhere the excellent results already developing themselves of that earnest and continued investigation of the infirmary arrangements for which our commission paved the way.—*The Lancet*.

We have advices from New York to the 24th ult. The President and suite had returned to Washington, where they received an enthusiastic reception. It is asserted, however, that the President's supporters were less unanimous, and that the Democratic-Republican alliance was growing weaker. A Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, was largely attended. General Gordon Granger was elected president. The Convention adopted resolutions and an address endorsing the Philadelphia Johnson Convention, and opposing the Constitutional amendment as only aiming at the prolonged exclusion of the Southern States from the Union.

A large and enthusiastic public demonstration had taken place in Union-square, New York, in order to support President Johnson's policy—General Dix presiding. The meeting deprecated the course pursued by Congress, and ratified the Democratic State Ticket. Meetings had been held throughout Louisiana and Mississippi in support of the platform of the Philadelphia Convention. A Fenian delegation had visited President Johnson and urged him

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

France has shown signs of not being particularly inclined to become entangled in the new Eastern question. In reply to a Greek deputation, who were intrusted with the presentation of an address expressing the thanks of the Greeks for the protection of France, the Marquis de Moustier is reported to have said that France had the moral and intellectual development of Greece at heart, but that the general state of political affairs did not permit her to support any revolutionary movement against Turkey.

ITALY.

A Florence telegram brings the gratifying news that all the difficulties which beset the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy have been removed, and the convention is said to be concluded. Austria is to receive 35,000,000 fl. in silver. The Venetians are losing no time in presenting addresses to King Victor Emmanuel, who does not appear to have any doubt as to the result of the voting in Venetia. He has given permission to certain municipalities to have delegates present when he makes his solemn entry into Venice. General Cadorna has made his report upon the Palermo rising. He lays the blame of it in great part upon the monks, many of whom, he says, were fighting in the midst of the insurgents. It is said that ten of the insurgents have been shot.

A decree has been issued disbanding the volunteers. The Florence journals announce that the Senate will shortly be convoked as a High Court of Justice for the trial of Admiral Persano.

PRUSSIA.

The negotiations for a military convention between Prussia and Saxony have been brought to a conclusion. The execution of the treaty is deferred to the 1st of July next. The conditions imposed on Saxony are very onerous.

The ex-King of Hanover has, it seems, addressed to the Cabinets of Europe a protest against the annexation of his kingdom by Prussia. His deposed Majesty appeals to the Courts for aid in his restoration, and declares all the acts of Prussia in Hanover to be null and void. He has no doubt, he says, that in course of time Hanover will be his again.

The Hanoverian Crown Prince, Ernest Augustus, has addressed a letter to the Hanoverian people, in which his Royal Highness expresses his thanks for the congratulatory addresses, bearing hundreds of thousands of signatures, which reached him on the occasion of his birthday. He assures the senders that, though at a distance, he thinks of them and of his severely-tried country with heartfelt affection; and he calls upon all Hanoverians to wait, with unchanged fidelity to the King his father, in hopes of better times.

The law for the annexation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort with Prussia, has been promulgated. It becomes valid simultaneously with its promulgation, but the measures to be taken for carrying its provisions completely into effect are reserved for a future period. In the mean time the provisional administration of the country will be carried on as hitherto.

A semi-official Prussian paper takes the trouble of stating that the relations between Prussia and Russia are of the most friendly description. There is not much reason for believing anything to the contrary, unless it be that the Prussian papers make such repeated protestations of the friendship between the two Powers.

The Estates of Saxe-Meiningen assembled on Sept. 28 to take the oath of allegiance to Duke George, who has ascended the throne of Saxe-Meiningen in consequence of the abdication of his father, Duke Bernhard. The new Duke, in a speech from the Throne, declared it to be fitting that Prussia should be the leader of Germany. He further stated that he had gladly accepted, in the interests of Germany, the alliance offered by Prussia, and had recalled the troops that had joined the Federal army of execution.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Hübner will shortly return to Rome to resume his functions as Ambassador in that city.

The prolonged residence of Monsignor Nardi at Vienna is said to be connected with negotiations relative to the attitude which Austria will assume on the fulfilment of the September Convention. It is believed that Austria will maintain the greatest reserve on the Roman question.

A telegram from Pesth says that the Austrian Government has declared the recommendations of the committee of fifteen of the Hungarian Diet, in reference to the affairs of the kingdom, to be inadmissible. Considerable numbers of troops are being conveyed from Vienna to Pesth.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

It is stated that the Turkish Government has definitely consented to recognise Prince Charles as Hospodar of the Danubian Principalities. He will be formally invested with the title in the beginning of October.

TURKEY.

It is asserted that the Marquis de Moustier, previous to his departure from Constantinople, addressed strong representations to the Turkish Government against any cession by the latter to Russia or America of ports in the Gulf of Aegina.

Mithad Pacha, Governor of Bulgaria, has been deposed. Medjid Effendi is designated as his successor.

GREECE.

Advices from Athens, dated Sept. 22, state that the Turkish Ambassador in that city threatens to break off diplomatic relations with Greece. The representations he has made to the Greek Government have been supported by the English and French Ministers.

CANDIA.

The intelligence from Candia is still conflicting. According to one account, the insurgents had been defeated and were laying down their arms and leaving the island in large numbers. According to other reports, another battle has taken place, in which 7000 Christians and 17,000 Egyptian troops were engaged. The former commenced the attack, and succeeded in driving the Egyptians back as far as the sea shore, where they were received on board the vessels of the Turkish squadron. The Candiates are also said to have, after a severe engagement, taken by storm a position near Maleya.

ASIA MINOR.

A fresh revolt has broken out in the Ghiaur-Dagh. An engagement has taken place between the rebels and the Turkish troops, in which the former lost fifty killed.

An insurrectionary movement has also occurred at Zeitoun. Three of the insurgent leaders have been captured and taken to Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.

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The President and suite had returned to Washington, where they received an enthusiastic reception. It is asserted, however, that the President's supporters were less unanimous, and that the Democratic-Republican alliance was growing weaker.

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A large and enthusiastic public demonstration had taken place in Union-square, New York, in order to support President Johnson's policy—General Dix presiding. The meeting deprecated the course pursued by Congress, and ratified the Democratic State Ticket. Meetings had been held throughout Louisiana and Mississippi in support of the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

A Fenian delegation had visited President Johnson and urged him

to form a more liberal Cabinet, to appoint more liberal Democratic representatives, and remove the American Consuls in Ireland for not standing up for the rights of adopted American citizens. The President expressed strong sympathy for the Irish, and said that determined action had already been taken to effect the release of the Irish prisoners.

New Orleans despatches to the 18th state that the news from the cotton regions reports serious and wide-spread injury to the cotton crop throughout Louisiana and Mississippi. Only a small district on the uplands of Mississippi seems to be exempt.

THE REV. DR. OSGOOD, of New York, in preaching on the electric telegraph, enumerated among the "lessons taught by it" that a charge of five dollars a word is a wonderful stimulus to the power of abridgment. The reverend doctor avowed his wish that public writers had been taught in some such laconic school.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Emperor of the French has caused himself to be inscribed as an exhibitor in the tenth class, which comprises ameliorations of the moral and physical state of man. His Majesty, whose solicitude for the interests of the labouring classes is well known, has designed a model for a workman's house, which to lowness of price unites all the accommodations desirable and the conditions required by the public health. By paying a moderate rent, one part of which would be devoted to a kind of sinking fund, the tenant would in a few years become the proprietor of the house; such being, in his Majesty's opinion, one of the surest methods of instilling habits of order and economy in the working classes.

CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO.—From 1528 to 1821, a period of 293 years, Mexico was governed by sixty-four Viceroys, appointed by the Spanish Crown. From 1821 to 1863 the country passed through ten changes of Government and fifty-seven Administrations. Of these Governments there were the first regency, an empire, two federal republics, two central republics, a provisional government, two dictatorships, and a constitutional republic. Of the rulers, besides the regency and provisional governors, there were one emperor, twenty-six changes of federal republicans, ten in the central and ten in the constitutional republican administrations, and nine dictators. The shortest administrations were those of Pedro Velez, from the 23rd to the 31st of December, 1829; of General Bravo, from the 10th to the 17th of July, 1839; and Zuloaga, from the 23rd to the 31st of January, 1859; each of these lasted seven days. Santa Anna was thrice dictator, and president seven times. Certainly no other people have shown themselves so unstable as the Mexicans.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN VICTORIA AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In a report from Mr. Leslie Alexander Moody, the immigration agent at Melbourne, respecting the description of labour on demand in the colony, it is stated that "the present exceptional year of severe drought has, in many localities, affected the demand for labour. The effect, however, has been principally felt by those persons engaged in mining pursuits, while, from information which I have been able to procure from various districts, demand for agricultural and general labour has been enhanced by the facilities which the Amended Land Act has afforded for procuring land for agricultural settlement; and I do not doubt that this demand will be still further increased by more prosperous seasons, which, it is hoped, may be enjoyed, and the further development of cultivation. The land is large, and, with health, industry, frugality, and sobriety (the latter of which is a principal essential), no energetic man need fail of success. Female domestic servants of good character and efficient in their several duties are still very much in request, at a high rate of wages. All single female immigrants, on arrival or ships, whether selected by her Majesty's Commissioner or assisted, who are not taken charge of by relatives or friends, are removed, after inspection by the proper officers, to a large and comfortable dépôt, where they are treated with every care and placed under charge of the dépôt matron, under the superintendence of the immigration agent, until either suitable engagements are made or they are removed by their friends. Every possible care is taken that the persons permitted to hire servants at the dépôt are of known good character. The immigration officer, who boards all vessels on arrival, can be applied to by all classes of immigrants in case of complaint or requiring advice; he is also ready to direct or advise immigrants who may apply to him at his office." Dr. Duncan, the immigration agent at Adelaide, says, in a report received by the Emigration Commissioners, "that at present bricklayers, carpenters, and other artisans are in demand in the colony of South Australia. Miners have arrived in too great numbers, and the ordinary sale or market is fully supplied. Good female servants are in demand. Married people of the labouring class with children have difficulty in finding employment. Gentlemen agriculturists, governesses, clerks, shopmen, and all in quest of salaried situations in public or private employment are recommended not to emigrate to the colony unless they are going to join relatives or friends who can assist them."

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUNROBIN.

The principal features of the festivities at Dunrobin since the arrival of the Royal visitors have been the review of the Sutherland Volunteers and the annual Highland games, both of which took place on Friday the 28th ult.

The day of the annual review of the Sutherland Volunteers is always the great event of the year in Golspie and the surrounding district; but this year it derived unusual interest from the attendance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the distinguished company of visitors at the castle. From an early hour in the morning the one street of the village was crowded, as probably it was never crowded before, by the gathering together of a population whose existence in such numbers among the bleak hills and barren rocks which bind the coast road travelled by the coach the cursory visitor could scarcely have dreamed of as possible. A more mixed assemblage could scarcely have been assembled in any other county, even of the Highlands, nor one presenting more elements of the picturesque and interesting. The attendance of volunteers was, considering the thinly-populated character of the country, by no means inconsiderable. The muster, which took place in front of the drill-shed of the Golspie volunteers, opposite the Golspie Hotel, was the signal for the march of the whole assemblage of spectators who had gathered in the village, to whom were added the body of Golspians themselves, who took advantage of the holiday to turn out en masse, trooping to the grounds of Dunrobin, to which they were admitted by the northern entrance. The muster itself was, however, worthy to arrest passing attention. Since the famous review of Scottish volunteers in 1860 by the Queen at Edinburgh, which they attended in a body, the Sutherland volunteers have been well known throughout Scotland as a remarkably fine body of men, and the six years that have elapsed since they passed before her Majesty have not detracted from their numbers, their appearance, or their efficiency in drill.

Shortly after one o'clock, the commencement of a Royal salute fired from the castle battery announced to the volunteers and the spectators the approach of the Royal party from the castle. The Prince of Wales, who was dressed in his uniform as Colonel of the regiment, rode on the ground attended by the Duke of Sutherland in the uniform of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Earl of Caithness in the uniform of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Caithness. The Princess's party, who were the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess Spencer, and Mrs. Hay Mackenzie, followed immediately in an open carriage drawn by four horses, with two outriders, and preceded by two attendants on horseback. The Helmsdale artillery company fired a Royal salute from two six-pounders which had been brought from Helmsdale for the purpose—serving the guns with remarkable rapidity; and the rifles were drawn up in line to receive the Royal party, the bands playing "God Save the Queen." The Prince of Wales having inspected the regiment, some evolutions were gone through, the general companies marched past to the air "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and formed three sides of a square 300 yards in front of the saluting-flag, their Royal Highnesses and party, followed by the company of visitors at the castle, advanced to the centre of the square, and the officers, having been brought to the front, were separately presented to the Prince by Major Fraser and Major Horne. The Prince then said, addressing the officers:—"Major Fraser and Major Horne,—I congratulate you very much on your appearance to-day, and am extremely happy to become your Colonel, which I beg you will communicate to the men."

The successful competitors at the rifle competitions of the two previous days, the marksmen, and members of the several corps who had attended the greatest number of drills during the year were then called to the front, and were presented to the Princess of Wales, who distributed the prizes gained in the competitions and given to the best attenders at drill. The rifles then formed line, shouldered arms, and remained steady until the departure of the Royal party. The artillery remained steady until the line was formed, then took ground to the right, formed up on the right of the line, and fired a

Royal salute. As they left the ground the Prince and Princess of Wales were warmly cheered by the crowd.

The volunteers were marched down to their drill-shed, opposite the Golspie Arms, where a substantial dinner, provided by the Duke, had been laid out for them. In addition to the volunteers, a large number of the Duke's tenantry and retainers of various kinds were entertained, about 500 in all being packed into the building. After the dinner the Duke came down from the castle, still dressed in his uniform, and took the place of chairman. In the course of a speech which he made his Grace announced that the Prince of Wales wished the whole of the regiment to adopt the kilt as their uniform, his Royal Highness having expressed a decided preference for the national style of costume. A resolution to act upon the hint was passed by acclamation.

Most of the volunteers and others present at the dinner returned immediately to the review-ground to witness the Highland games which took place there under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The games, though open to all, were practically confined to the inhabitants of the district, and were not of the distinctively Highland character. The amusement was at one time somewhat marred by the occurrence of an accident, slight in itself, but unfortunate as occurring at such a time. One of the competitors in the sack-race fell, and broke or dislocated his collar-bone. Mr. Taylor, surgeon, Edinburgh, happened to be on the ground, and had the man at once removed to the keeper's house, where, with the assistance of one or two local medical men, he succeeded in setting the bone. There was the mounted race, in which each competitor carried a man or a boy and ran 100 yards. Earl Spencer and others of the castle visitors took part in this race, which the noble Earl succeeded in winning after a tough contest with a Highland gillie.

We this week publish a View of the principal front of the Castle, showing the portions of the edifice which are of most recent erection.

THE PRUSSIAN TRIUMPHAL FETES.

WHEN the sun rose on the morning of Thursday, the 28th ult., it shed its rays in Berlin on a forest of flagstaffs and an ocean of flags that appear to have sprung up as if by magic during the night and were displayed from the roofs, the windows, and the balconies of almost every house in the city; for the enthusiasm which prevailed was universal. It has been often remarked that the Prussian colours, being black and white, present in themselves anything but a gay appearance, and no amount of ingenuity displayed in the combination can relieve them from the decided lugubrious look of mourning, or at least half-mourning, they wear. And, indeed, Prussia has cause to weep at the loss of the many brave hearts that beat no more, and the still greater number of wounded and maimed for life. According to an official statement of the total losses on both sides, as well as the guns, standards, and other trophies, the particulars are thus given:—1. Number of missing and captured.—Prussia and her allies, 4 officers and 1692 rank and file. Austria and her allies:—a. Non-wounded prisoners of war, 528 officers and 35,932 rank and file. b. Under treatment in Prussian military hospitals, 411 officers and 13,935 rank and file wounded captives: total, 939 officers and 49,867 rank and file—altogether, 50,806 men. 2. Number of killed and wounded:—Prussian losses—Killed in action, 164 officers and 2573 men; died of their wounds, 143 officers and 5454 men; wounded, and either recovered or doing well, 562 officers and 14,630 men: total, 869 officers and 22,657 men—grand total of killed and wounded, 23,526 men. Austrian losses not yet made up, but Vienna journals contain a list of 2465 officers of the infantry and cavalry (in addition to the above losses by capture) amongst whom were 135 staff officers. 3. Losses of cannon and standards:—Prussia, *nil*; Austria and her allies, 486 guns and 31 standards and regimental flags.

At a very early hour the city was teeming with life and bustle; the workmen of the great Berlin manufactories, having had places reserved for them on the Linden Promenade, met in holiday costume at the establishments of their employers, and marched to the appointed locality in procession four abreast, headed by a band of music, and displaying flags and banners, with, in many cases, models of the objects manufactured and the tools employed by them for the purpose. These bands of working men numbered 19,000, and were posted on one side of the Linden Promenade; whilst on the other the different guilds or trade corporations took up their position, leaving the centre free for the passage of the troops. These guilds had also collected at different places of rendezvous, and marched likewise in procession to the Linden, with music, flags, banners, and models. Among the most imposing and conspicuous guilds in the procession were the following:—The butchers, the soap-boilers, the painters, the bookbinders, the coppersmiths, the saddlers, the glovers, the carpenters, the tailors, the tinworkers, the boatbuilders, the masons, and the clothworkers; the whole number of guilds in the procession being fifty-one, who took precedence by drawing lots, and the number of men that marched to the rendezvous being fully equal to the working men of the great manufactories above mentioned.

The whole of Berlin was decked in holiday garb for the occasion. From every spire, steeple, and dome, from the heavy tower of the cathedral and rounded cupola of the Royal Schloss, from every house-top and balcony, waved or fluttered a thick, rustling crowd of banners, streamers, and gonfalon. In most of the side streets lines stretched from house to house across the way supported flags, which swayed backwards and forwards above the heads of the restless, ever-moving crowds which thronged the avenues leading to the Linden, while in the Linden itself every house was decorated with festoons of evergreen and laurel, and showed prominently from some balcony or window the black and white colours of Prussia, often coupled with the crimson and white of the town of Berlin, which, fluttering in the light breeze and the bright sunlight, gave an appearance of intense lightness and life to the heavy masses of building which fringe the street. In the centre, where between the two paved carriage-roads the avenue of lindens runs from the Brandenburg Gate to the open space in front of the Royal palace, the captured guns were ranged in double line below the trees, with their muzzles pointed inwards towards each other, but with a wide space of some fifteen yards' interval between them, through which the troops that were to make their triumphal entry were to pass. Round the bright yellow barrels of the brass ordnance were wreathed garlands of green leaves, which were in many cases prolonged so as to cover the spokes of the wheels or the yellow-painted trails. In line with the guns and in the intervals between them were erected trophies, some representing golden cannon grouped together in artistic confusion, others swords, bayonets, helmets, and muskets, but all bearing groups of the special flags of the different provinces of the kingdom, surmounted by a black and white banner, which carried in its centre the double eagle of Prussia. From lamppost to lamppost, themselves hidden in masses of foliage, from trophy to trophy, stretched garlands of evergreens, so that from the top of the avenue near the Brandenburg Gate to the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, opposite the palace, one long wreath of laurel to advance to the open space in front of Blucher's statue, were fringed the way by which the home-returning warriors where they were to march past the King. The Brandenburg Gate itself was converted into a temporary arch of triumph. On its summit stood a line of flagstaffs, from which waved long standards that floated heavily even in the brisk breeze above the head of the bronze figure of Victory which adorns the summit, while on each face heavy draperies of bright-coloured bunting hid beneath their well-arranged folds the stonework and the preparations for to-morrow evening's illuminations.

Before daylight people began to assemble in the street, and to take up places from which the march of the troops could be advantageously seen, and by nine o'clock a double line of spectators fringed the Linden-avenue, while the pavement of the street, which being a little higher, gave an advantageous position, was thickly crowded. Most of the windows were well filled, but the number of lookers-on was not so great as might have been expected, and neither the streets nor the houses were so thickly occupied as were those in London on the entrance of the Princess of Wales

before her marriage. Still, the number of people that collected to see the entrance was very large, and large tribunes which had been erected in the Pariser Platz, just within the Brandenburg Gate, were thickly crowded with ladies.

A little before eleven, the hour arranged for the troops to enter the town, the King left the palace, and, followed by his Staff, rode up the avenue towards the Brandenburg Gate, outside which he was to meet the troops. He was enthusiastically greeted, and a loud swell of shouts of welcome traced his path till he disappeared through the gate. The Queen and the Crown Princess, with the Royal children, the Queen Dowager, Princess Frederick Charles, and the Princess of the Netherlands, followed, and met with a similar reception from the people. They all drove out to the place where the soldiers assembled before their entrance into the town. Outside the gate the King was received by the troops with due honours and some ringing cheers, which had hardly died away before he had passed along the line, quickly followed by the carriages which contained the ladies of the Court, and then took up his post in front of the troops. The line of march was rapidly formed, and the head of the column began moving towards the Brandenburg Gate, while the Royal carriages turned and drove quickly back down the Linden-avenue, where their occupants were again loudly greeted, so that the ladies might from the windows of the Crown Prince's palace witness the parade in front of Blucher's statue.

In a tribune close to the gate were the members of the municipal corporation, and when the King approached it, the Burgomaster presented him with an address of congratulation on the successful termination of the war and the happy return of the victorious army. The next tribune the King had to pass was filled with a galaxy of young ladies, the élite of the beauty of Berlin, one of whom presented the King with a wreath of laurels, tied with broad white satin ribbon, trimmed with gold, which his Majesty received with evident signs of satisfaction; and as a proof of how highly he valued the gift, he gallantly attached it to his person, and wore it through the whole succeeding part of the pageant. A similar tribute was paid to the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles.

We may mention that when it was first proposed to appoint a deputation of the young ladies of Berlin, it found general favour at once. On former occasions of a similar nature, the ladies were elected either for their rank or else the social standing of their fathers, and it must be confessed they were not always conspicuous for their beauty. It was, therefore, resolved by the committee of management to select the deputation entirely for their beauty, and without any reference to their rank or social standing. But now an unforeseen difficulty arose, and that was to find a man bold enough to undertake to play the part of Paris, and decide the conflicting merits of the beauty of each young lady. The office was in vain offered to many gentlemen supposed to possess consummate taste on the subject of female beauty, but declined by them in succession, as no one was willing to load himself with the responsibility of making such invidious distinctions and stirring up a hornet's nest—*sic venia verbo*—about his ears, from which there could be no escape. Under these circumstances the proposal, though considered by all as a sound one, was on the point of being laid aside as impracticable, when some learned Theban luckily hit upon the happy expedient of appointing a committee of three, who would then divide the responsibility between them, so that any one member, if complaints were made of his want of impartiality in selecting Miss A. B., and rejecting Miss C. D., could with some semblance of plausibility repel the insinuation and maintain that he had been out-voted. It was at first proposed to appoint twenty-five of these beauties, but such an outcry was made that the committee of management were fain to give way and consent to an extension of the number, which was then fixed at fifty, and so it remained. But as soon as it was bruited about that the only qualification for a membership of the deputation was beauty, the committee were deluged with letters from those who considered themselves eligible, inclosing their portraits in proof of their claims, and it became certainly no sinecure to have to decide, even conscientiously and impartially, between the respective claims of 1700 young ladies, that being the number of applications said to have been received by the committee. It was also decided that these fifty beauties should be dressed uniformly in plain white without any ornaments, on the principle that "woman unadorned's adorned the most," and thus they came to be called the "White Virgins." For the benefit of young lady readers we give a copy of the order regulating the costume of their representatives on this occasion of welcoming Royalty, and subjecting themselves to criticism from a Potentate who enjoys the reputation of being himself the best judge of beauty in Berlin. It runs as follows:—"Low dresses of white muslin with short sleeves, white muslin petticoats, white satin shoes, a knot of white ribbons on the left shoulder; round the waist a girdle of gold, and in the hair a wreath of green leaves. The only ornament allowed, earrings, to the exclusion of rings, brooches, and necklaces." Thus dressed, and their leaders furnished with crowns to decorate the Royal heroes of the day, the bevy of young beauties walked to the station assigned them at the Brandenburg Gate, where they awaited the return of the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick Charles, and then presented their votive coronals. The procession of the "White Virgins" and the ceremony of presenting the crowns are depicted in our Engravings.

All persons who wished to see the pageant pass were supposed to be in their places by nine o'clock a.m., for at that hour all the approaches to the Linden were cut off by the police, and many, no doubt, who had paid unconscionable prices for seats, were disappointed at being shut out, and having to try in another part of the line. Fortunately for your correspondent, he was in one of the tribunes close to the Brandenburg Gate, saw the Burgomaster present the Corporation address to the King, and the "White Virgins" crown him with their wreath of laurel leaves; and then by a sudden exit and a rapid drive in a drosky through the Behren Strasse, which runs parallel to the Linden, was able to enter the best tribune by an outer door, and saw the troops defile before the King immediately in front of the tribune.

A few minutes after the Royal carriages had passed down, the head triumphal column began to wind in at the gate, led by Field Marshal Count Wrangel, behind whom came a large mass of Staff officers and the military Attachés to the various Embassies. After a short interval rode General von Roon, the Minister of War, and General von Moltke, the chief of the Staff of the King. The greeting accorded to these two, the organiser and the director of the movements of the army, was loud and long, as also that to the two Generals who immediately followed them, Von Voigts-Rietz and Blumenthal, who had been the chiefs of the Staff of the first and second armies during the campaign. Behind these Generals came their adjutants, assistants, and aides-de-camp, and the whole of the Staff officers of the two armies. There was then a pause and an interval of some hundreds of yards in the column, for the King had halted inside the gate to receive the address from the magistracy of the town, and it was some minutes before he himself appeared. But when he came, and closed behind him the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles were seen riding side by side, the enthusiasm of the people rose high. Hats were taken off and waved in the air, handkerchiefs fluttered from every window, and the cheering went up from the crowded street and was echoed by the houses with that mighty roar which rises from a great multitude when its heart is touched. Behind the Commanders-in-Chief of the first and second armies rode Prince Charles, the commander of the whole artillery; Prince Albrecht, the leader of the cavalry corps of the first army; Prince Alexander, and Prince Adalbert.

The troops followed, preceded by a small detachment carrying the standards taken in the war, which were borne through Berlin by the men who had taken them in battle. Close behind came the Potsdam Regiment of Guards, with the Prince of Wirtemberg at its head, but the usual fine marching of this splendid regiment was spoilt by the narrowness of the way along which it moved and by the anxiety of the soldiers to exchange greetings with their friends in the crowd, a lack of discipline which for that day was excused. Nor did the big men of this regiment present the same imposing appearance as usual, for most spectators saw them

from windows raised above the street, the result of which was to give even these large men a dwarfed appearance, and it was only by comparing them with the lines of people through whom they passed that one could actually realise their true stature. Behind these followed the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Guard. These two regiments formed the first brigade of the Guard, and are at present commanded by General Alvensleben. The second brigade consisted of the Fusiliers of the Guard and of the 2nd Infantry Regiment. The latter marched into Berlin without helmets, for the cumbersome head-dresses of which they undertook to relieve themselves in the action of Trautenau have not yet been replaced; but the people cheered them enthusiastically, for they are the heroes of Roseritz and the regiment which left many of its soldiers round the spot where General Hiller fell.

The next brigade was composed of the Jagers of the Guard—riflemen recruited from all the foresters and gamekeepers of Prussia, renowned marksmen, who had done much hard duty during the campaign, and now reaped their reward in the loud applause of the people of Berlin—and of a battalion of the Guard of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The entrance of this battalion was a compliment on the part of the Prussian Government to Mecklenburg in return for the loyal manner in which that State stood by Prussia before and during the war, and the people ratified the compliment by the loud bursts of cheering, which were renewed again and again, with which these troops were greeted as they passed down the Linden.

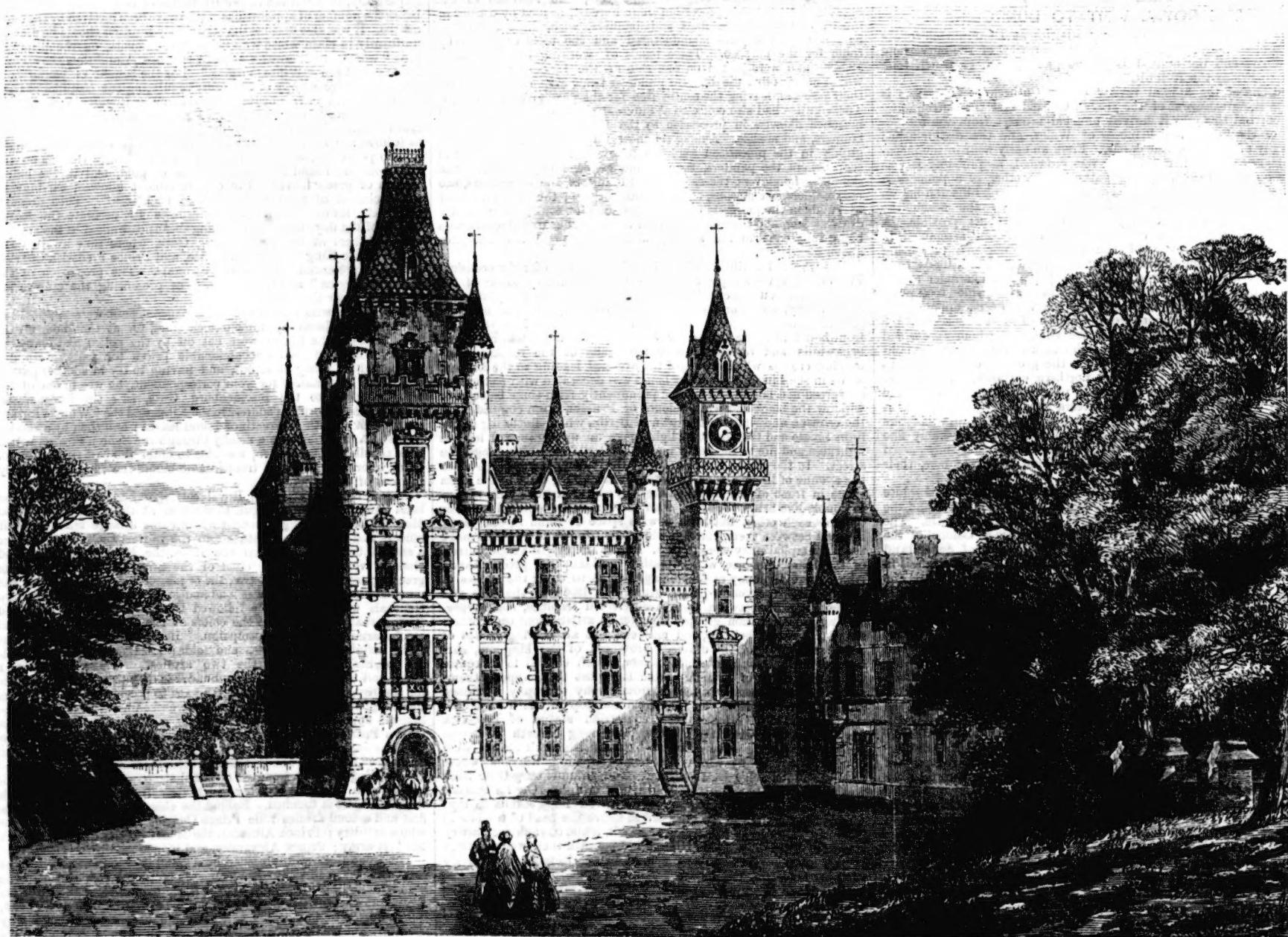
After the infantry came the scarlet and gold regiment of Hussars of the Guard, followed by small

detachments, which represented the 12th light blue and silver Weisenfels Hussars, who suffered severely at Königgrätz; the 3rd Dragoons, who were nearly cut to pieces by their rough mêlée with the Austrian cuirassiers in the same battle; and the Magdeburg Hussars, who cleared the way for the Prussian infantry at Blumenau; after these the artillery, in long column, which marched with two guns abreast, decorated with flowers and garlands. As the troops came out of the Linden-avenue and entered the wide, open space in front of the palace, they formed upon a broader front and marched past before the King, who took his place in front of the statue of Blucher, with his Staff around him, when, by an accidental but curious coincidence, General Moltke was placed below the statue of Gneisenau, the chief of the Staff in the War of Independence. Here the whole of the force passed before the Sovereign, and then filed across the bridge over the Spree; and their glittering bayonets and shining helmet-spikes disappeared into the streets beyond, still cheered by the crowds in the streets and houses until the last were lost sight of. By one o'clock the whole of the troops had passed, and the people quickly separated to go to their homes; for every citizen of Berlin entertained a detachment of the men who made their entry—the rich larger, the poorer smaller, numbers; but all alike.

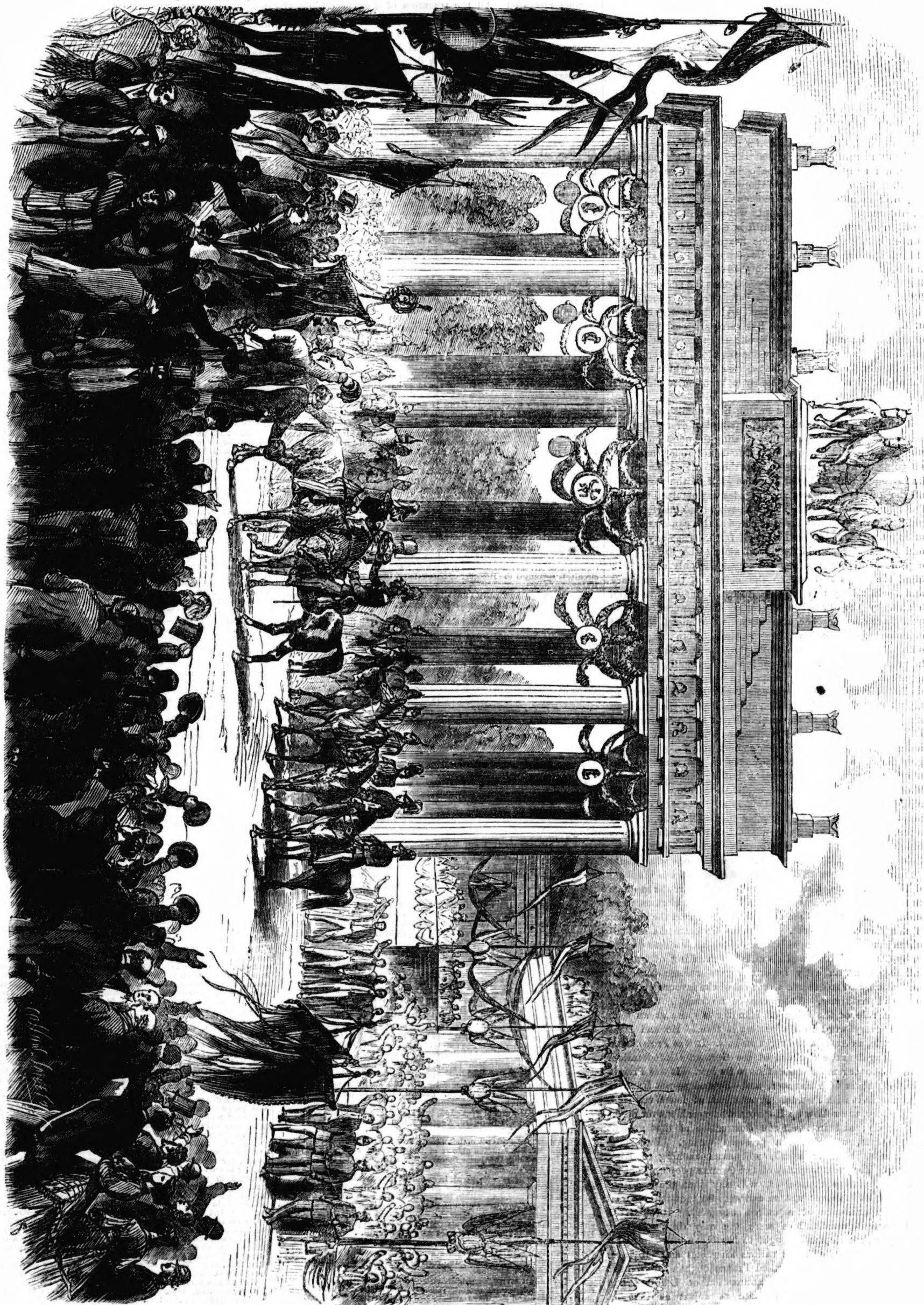
The decorations and order of proceedings on the second day were similar to those on the first, the principal difference in the programme of the one day from that of the other being that whereas the Guards entered on the first, the regiments of the Line marched in on the second. All were received, however, with equal enthusiasm.



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

LATE EVENTS IN GERMANY.

WHEN everyone imagined that the Italian question was on the point of receiving its final solution, a voice has been raised in London to explain to the world that it never was so insoluble as at the present moment. Archbishop Manning, in his recently-issued pastoral, while admitting that the position of the Sovereign Pontiff is one of danger, declares himself convinced that the time has now arrived when the Church shall triumph over the Revolution as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it triumphed over Mohammedanism. The Archbishop ventures to prophesy that the enemies of the Pope, considered as a temporal Potentate, are about to be defeated "through prayer," as the Turkish hosts were defeated at Lepanto and at Vienna. But surely it was not prayer alone that defeated the Turks at either of these great battles; and it appears that spiritual means are alone to be employed to maintain the Pope in the position from which the complete execution of the September convention would in all probability eject him.

The Battle of Königgrätz having been unmistakably lost, and Austria, in losing this battle, having lost everything, the losers may be excused for still discussing the question how it was that they did not win. An astonishing report has been set going by a German newspaper to the effect that the perfect knowledge possessed by the Prussian Staff of the position of all the Austrian divisions and brigades was obtained through the *Times'* correspondents at the Austrian head-quarters. The publication of such a ridiculous charge as this can do no harm to anyone except those who put it forth. That any writer and any editor should be found among the losing party capable of giving it a moment's credence, only shows how blind the losers still are to the defects of their military and political system. The Austrians may have been beaten by the Prussians because they were not so well armed, or because they were not so well organised, or because the Prussians were acquainted with all their movements while they knew nothing of the movements of the Frussians—or for all these military reasons together. Moreover, they may have been defeated because, while the Prussian Army was composed almost exclusively of Germans, animated by one common purpose, the Austrian army was made up of the most different and opposite races, all of whom were at cross purposes. Finally, it might be maintained that Austria, in her contest with Prussia, did not give herself a fair chance, inasmuch as she sent her best troops not against the Germans but against the Italians. When these sufficiently valid explanations are one and all rejected that the defeated side may attribute all its misfortunes to "treachery" of the most impossible kind, it really seems as though Austria were afflicted with that madness which, according to the proverb, precedes destruction.

Of all the dethroned German Princes, the one who is least disposed to put up with his dethronement in peace is the King of Hanover. This ex-monarch has sent out a circular in which he relates to the various European Powers the circumstances under which he has been obliged to retire from the conduct of the Hanoverian State. He warns Governments and all whom it may concern against the opposition business carried on by Count Bismarck and his assistant the King of Prussia, and hopes, at an early opportunity, to resume his regal occupation, and to deserve a renewal of the favours accorded to him in past times. There can be no doubt, however, but that the rule of the King of Hanover is quite at an end, though every word in his protest is true. He had right on his side, as Austria had right on hers. It was Prussia who rebelled against the decision of the German Confederation, while Hanover remained obedient to its law. It was Prussia who sought war with Hanover, and—naturally—not Hanover who sought it with Prussia. Prussia had, no doubt, resolved, long before, to swallow up Hanover, whatever Hanover might say or do; and in itself the destruction of that ancient kingdom is, undeniably, a grievous wrong. But these arguments, however sound, will avail nothing to King George. The great majority of the German people, if not of the Hanoverians themselves, will say that the separate existence of Hanover was an evil in so far that it interfered with the existence of a united Germany. If old titles and ancient constitutions were the only things worthy of respect, the Heptarchy ought to have been maintained for ever in England; and the various kingdoms and provinces composing what is now called France ought still to have an independent life. The annexation of Lorraine and of Alsace to France was quite as unjust as that of Hanover to Prussia, with this remarkable difference in favour of Prussia, that the annexation of Hanover involves no violence or harsh measures of any kind against the inhabitants. We fancy the King of Hanover may say to himself, once for all,

that his occupation is gone. Like the petty Sovereigns of Italy, he will be deeply regretted by the members of his own court; but his subjects, though by no means deficient in loyalty, will, doubtless, allow themselves to be consoled. The case is not without a precedent in Germany. In 1815, a portion of Saxony was adjudged to Prussia. The King of Saxony protested. All the resources of French diplomacy were put to work to save the territory about to be cut off. The inhabitants themselves complained; and now, fifty years afterwards, there are no more loyal Prussians than the inhabitants of the district forcibly detached from Saxony. In one part of his protest the King of Hanover addresses himself particularly to England, where, however, his appeal is not likely to elicit any very cordial response.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN has consented, on the invitation of the Corporation of Aberdeen, to open the new water supply of that city on the 16th inst.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, it is supposed, will leave Biarritz and return to St. Cloud about the 12th inst.

PRINCESS DAGMAR has arrived at St. Petersburg, and has had an enthusiastic reception.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO AND THE POPE have been exchanging visits at Rome. The Holy Father has ordered a *neuvaine*, or religious service of nine days, in all the churches of Rome, to implore the protection of the Archangel Michael.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT intends to arm its forces with the needle-gun.

ALDERMAN GABRIEL has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, has petitioned the Birmingham Court of Bankruptcy.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., has accepted an invitation to attend a reform demonstration which the Scottish Reform League proposes to hold in Glasgow on the 16th inst.

A SPANISH DECREE suspends for six months the duty on exports from Cuba.

MADAME RISTORI, her two children, and a troupe of forty performers, arrived in New York from Brest on the 11th inst. It is her first visit to America.

GARIBOLDI has left Florence for Caprera. Order is completely restored in Palermo, and the municipality of the place have, in the name of the inhabitants, presented an address to the King deplored the late events.

THE CARE OF BATTERSEA PARK is about to be handed over to the police, and the aged and all-but helpless keepers have received notices to quit their very comfortable cottages.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND has consented to become the patron of the Irish branch of the National Life-boat Institution and to contribute £10 a year in aid of its funds.

MR. BOVILL, the Solicitor-General, has presented his photograph to each of the Guildford electors who voted for him on his recent return for that borough.

THE UNITED STATES grew 377,531,875 bushels of corn in 1840. This year's yield is expected to be 1,039,000,000 bushels.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS of the co-operative and similar societies in Germany will be opened at Cassel on the 7th inst., and will last three days.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, on the recommendation of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has increased the working pay of the Royal Engineers by 6d. per diem.

MR. W. H. COOKE, A.C., of the Oxford Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Oxford, vice Mr. Serjeant Manning, deceased; and Mr. R. A. Benson, of that circuit, is appointed the Recorder of Shrewsbury, in the room of the late Mr. Harwood.

MRS. MARTHA STEWART AND MRS. ROBERTS, of San Antonio, Texas, lately fought a duel, the weapons being revolvers. Mrs. Stewart is stated to have been badly wounded.

A STEAMER, having on board one hundred persons, on their way to take part in a religious service, founded at Kreslawski, in Courland, Russia, and about seventy perished. The bodies of fifty-six have been recovered.

PROFESSOR DECHARME, of Angers, observed a solar halo a few days ago at five p.m. He remarked that the halo, instead of presenting the appearance of a flat circle, seemed to be concave, like the torso of a column inwardly scooped out.

THE SIX-NATION INDIANS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA have offered to send 600 warriors to the front in Canada to fight, if need be, for England, as they did in 1812.

THE REFORM BANQUET which is to take place in Manchester, under the auspices of the National Reform Union, has been fixed for Nov. 21. Twenty members of Parliament have announced their intention to be present.

THE CLOTH-FULLERS OF LEEDS are agitating for a rise of 15 per cent in their wages, which now average about 19s. per week. A similar advance demanded by the cloth-dressers has been conceded by most of the masters, and only about 200 men are now on strike.

A PROJECT is on the tapis for drying up a great part of the Zuyder Zee. The extent of the land proposed to be reclaimed is 380,000 acres, and the cost of the work is set down at £10,650,000.

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has lately caused some uneasiness to his friends. Having been suffering from carbuncle, he was operated on at Aix-les-Bains, but without effect. On his return to Autueil, Dr. Niclson again performed an operation, and hopes are now entertained that the Prince will soon be convalescent.

THE RUSSIAN CRIMINAL COURT has found Privy Councillor Gaviosky and the Councillor of State Jakowleni guilty of embezelling the public money, and has sentenced them to transportation to Siberia.

LORD LYONS, it is stated, has been appointed British Ambassador at Paris.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL RIFLE MEETING will be held from the 12th to the 21st inst. The fêtes in celebration of the anniversary of the national independence will be held on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th inst.

SWITZERLAND is about to conclude a copyright treaty with Belgium for literary, artistic, and industrial works.

THE STEAM-SHIP NADA has sunk the Bhima, from India, off Shadwah, in the Red Sea. The cargo and the crew of the Bhima, also a steam-ship, with the exception of five persons, were lost.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL reports that in the last thirteen weeks 4714 persons have died of cholera, and 2298 of diarrhoea in London. During last week the total number of deaths from cholera was 177. The cholera poison, says the Registrar, is now diffused very equally over London. He urges the greatest watchfulness on the part of the authorities.

TWO RARE BIRDS belonging to the Grey Phalarope tribe were shot last week on the River Axe. This species of bird visits the Arctic regions in the height of the summer. The two birds are supposed to have been driven out of their migratory course by the recent high winds.

DOCUMENTS for production before the Scotch Sashine and other law courts are in future to be copied by the process known as photo-zincography.

THE RAILWAY which is to connect Spain and Portugal will be opened in the course of the present month. Several Princes of the Royal families of both nations will be present.

THE CHIEF BANKERS of Frankfort, it is stated, are preparing to transfer their establishments to Stuttgart, Augsburg, and Vienna, in order to escape Prussian domination.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON left Stockholm, on Sept. 26, for Kiel and Hamburg. Mr. Fox and the officers of the fleet had been very cordially received by the King, the Queen Dowager, the Ministers, and the officers of the Swedish navy.

A GOLD ORNAMENT, discovered, in excellent preservation, by a workman employed in drainage works in the parish of St. Juliot, Cornwall, about 5 ft. from the surface, has, within the last few days, been sold for £50.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE has won the seat at Brecon, where the territorial authority of the Camden and Tredegar families has been too strong for the independent Liberals. Mr. Howell Gwyn polled, on Tuesday, 128 votes against 102 recorded for Lord Alfred Churchill.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARRINGTON, Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, at the last audit of his Lordship's estate at Castlethorpe, in the northern part of that county, most generously returned to his tenants the amount of their losses from the cattle plague.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE is engaged writing a history of the Jamaica insurrection. His testimonial committee have received in cash and promises nearly £12,000, and they have already had under serious consideration the course to be adopted, and the counsel to be retained in the event of the threatened criminal prosecution being carried out.

A PURSE, containing notes to the value of £1000, was left in a first-class carriage at the Newcastle Railway station, a few days ago, by a "gentleman," who offered a threepenny piece to the porter who restored his property to him. The magnificent offer was declined!

THE POSTAGE RATES TO AUSTRALIA, via Panama, have been reduced, and now stand as follow: Letters—not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, ed.; not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; every additional ounce, 1s. Newspapers, book-packets, and patterns—for each newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, 1d. For a book-pocket or packet of patterns or sample—Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 4d.; for every additional 4 oz., 4d.

THE ENGINEER OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, by way of experiment, lately joined the extremities of the two cables which now stretch across the Atlantic, thus forming an immense loop of 3700 miles. He then put some acid in a lady's silver thimble with bits of zinc and copper, and, by this simple agency, he succeeded in passing signals through the whole length in little more than a second of time.

THE HACKNEY NEW TOWNHALL, which has been two years in course of construction, was opened for business on Saturday last. It is a handsome building, in the French-Italian style. The total cost has been about £15,000. The hall has an imposing frontage (of Portland stone) in the chief thoroughfare of Hackney. It includes convenient offices for the medical officer, accountants, clerks, &c., committee, waiting, and other rooms.

THE CEYLON PAPERS state that almost as soon as the Atlantic cable was laid a captain of a ship who arrived at Point de Galle communicated with the owners at New York. He telegraphed to the agents in London, and they telegraphed to America, but the answer was sent direct from New York to Galle. The distance which the telegram and the reply travelled was 20,000 miles, and the cost was £50.

MR. BRIGHT has received an invitation from the working men of Dublin to address them at a public meeting during his intended visit to that city. In his reply, addressed to Mr. John McCorry, the hon. gentleman states that his stay in Dublin will be short, and that he cannot now promise to attend any public meeting; but if they will allow the matter to stand over till nearer the time perhaps some arrangement may be made for the purpose.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY has been formed in America with a large capital to search for Captain Kidd's treasures! Kidd was a pirate of the seventeenth century, who was said to have buried enormous amounts of plunder in neglected places along the shores of New England. This enterprising company have already begun to sink a well on the coast of Connecticut, and are guided by the son of a man who when living was supposed to be in Captain Kidd's confidence.

EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM are about to be recommenced, and are expected to be much more productive than those at Pompeii, whence a great many persons had time to carry away their chief valuables before the storm of ashes and lava overwhelmed the place. At Herculaneum the case was different. The labour will, it is said, be greater than at Pompeii. A mountain of lava has to be pierced, and a descent made into the city as into a mine.

ELECTION PREPARATIONS.—Besides the elections now pending at Falmer, Brecon, and Tipperary, various election movements may be reported. The Liberals of Derby are endeavouring to select a candidate to more efficiently advocate their views; a requisition has been forwarded to Mr. Robertson Gladstone. The Conservatives of Hull propose to start candidates at the dissolution. At Maldon Mr. T. Sutton Western will, probably, again offer himself as a Liberal candidate, although he was defeated in July, 1865. In North Essex it is understood that the Conservatives will start a second candidate; the registration is being very keenly looked after this autumn by both parties.

KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.—It is believed that a warrant will be issued by the Secretary of State for India in the course of this month authorising the distribution of £500,000 of the Kirwee prize money, and those whose claims have been recognised by the late decision of the Admiralty Court will receive their proportions of that sum probably before the close of the year. With the accumulations of interest the prize would amount in the gross to more than £600,000; but as nearly £60,000 will be consumed in law costs, and other expenses have to be provided for, it follows that the recipients will not have to look forward to much more than their share of the half million to be placed at their disposal.

EXTIRPATION OF WILD BEASTS.—A bill has just been passed by the Legislature of Natal which will one day be regarded with the same sort of amused interest with which Englishmen now read the wolf edict of King Edward. The bill authorises the Government of Natal to offer a reward of £1 for every tiger or panther killed; 10s. for every hyena, wolf, wild dog, or alligator of 4 ft. in length; and 2s. 6d. for every jackal or wild cat. Where the skin is not produced the skull and ear-tips must be presentable. Mr. Barton, the member who introduced the bill—the St. George of Southern Africa—stated to the House that he had personally killed no less than twenty-four tigers in his own neighbourhood, and that his stock had been decimated by ravenous beasts.

ELECTRIC BULLETS.—An Austrian chemist, M. Leinbroek, has discovered a way of inclosing electricity in small glass capsules, which will explode under the influence of the slightest shock. The capsule is inclosed in a steel cone, so that if shot from a rifle it will enter the flesh, and the explosion which follows is sufficient to kill a man. Experiments have been made on oxen and horses with perfect success, these animals having fallen down as if struck with lightning. Even the slightest injury inflicted by this means is said to have caused death. We do not warrant the truth of this statement; but, admitting it to be correct, we fail to see the advantage of this invention, since in war the chief object to be aimed at is, fortunately, not killing, but disabling the enemy.—*The Mechanics' Magazine*.

EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH.—The inhabitants of Woolwich and the vicinity were seriously alarmed on Monday night, about dusk, by the sound of a terrific explosion, which proceeded from the Royal Arsenal-marsch. It was ascertained that at six o'clock the policeman on duty in the lower part of the marsh had just finished his rounds, and was in the act of making his report that all was right, when an explosion occurred. Hastening back to the spot whence the sound proceeded, he found that a bombproof and vaulted building used for the storage of gun-cotton, and entirely surrounded by a wet ditch, had been totally swept away. No lives were lost, nor was anyone injured. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown.

MORE WORKHOUSE MISMANAGEMENT.—A singular case of misconduct on the part of the authorities of St. Pancras Workhouse came before the board of guardians on Tuesday. An idiot boy, the child of respectable parents, who had strayed away from home was found by the police and taken to St. Pancras Workhouse. The lad told his name, but could give no account of his residence. In the course of the same day a pauper named Fauld, employed as a sort of clerk by the master, sent another pauper named Poole out with the boy to several streets, which he did not recognise. At last the poor idiot pointed towards Tottenham-court-road, was taken to the end of a street, told to go home, and there left. The saddest part of the story is that the lad has not been heard of since. Poole said that the same course was usually adopted under similar circumstances; and he had within the last three months taken other lost children "home" in the same way. The guardians expressed the utmost indignation; a reward of £5 was ordered to be offered for the recovery of the boy; and the whole matter was referred to the house committee for further investigation.

THE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—On Monday the winter session of the several medical schools in connection with the metropolitan hospitals was commenced with an inaugural address by one of the professors in each, except at Guy's, where the President of the hospital, Sir Laurence Peel, was selected. This was the first occasion on which a non-medical man had been called upon to discharge the honourable duty, and he was received with great applause by the students. At St. Bartholomew's, Mr. W. S. Savory delivered the opening lecture. Sir William Ferguson, F.R.S., gave the address at King's College. On entering the theatre with the Rev. Dr. Jeff (the principal), the Rev. Professor Plumbe, the Rev. Henry White (the censor), and other authorities of the college, Sir W. Ferguson was greeted with a burst of congratulatory acclamation. Dr. E. Head, of Harley-street, lectured at the London Hospital; and Mr. Haynes Walton, surgeon, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. At Charing-cross Hospital Mr. Richard Barwell, F.R.C.S., addressed the students; Dr. Fincham gave the inaugural lecture at Westminster Hospital, and Dr. J. W. Ogle that at the Medical School of St. George's.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION FOR THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday there was opened the first school in connection with the new and comprehensive scheme of middle-class education for the metropolis, towards which the merchants and bankers of the city of London have subscribed sums amounting in the aggregate to £55,000. The scheme was propounded, about a year ago, by the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate, who had long seen that there was a large middle-class composed of clerks, tradesmen, and others, for whom there was no public education provided, they being unwilling to send their children to the ward or national schools, and were debarred by various circumstances from availing themselves of the advantages of the great foundations, such as Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors, &c. It was proposed to have a great central school in or close to the City, and others in the outskirts. A site for a central school has not yet been obtained, but the French Protestant Hospital in Bath-street, St. Luke's, being vacant in consequence of the removal of the inmates to the new building at Hackney, it was selected by a committee for one of the outlying schools, and it has been adapted for the purpose at a cost of about £2000. The school can accommodate 500 boys, and was opened, as already stated, on Monday. A Head Master has been selected in the person of the Rev. W. Jowett. The fee for each boy is to be £4 per year, and there are to be no extras. The course of instruction will include the English language and literature, history and commercial geography, mathematics, surveying, French, drawing, bookkeeping, &c. The books to be used are few in number and comparatively inexpensive. The age of admission is to be from seven to fifteen; and the mode of entry is by nomination from the bankers and others who are governors, and of whom there are about 130. The governing council is composed of twenty-one gentlemen. A Royal charter of incorporation has been obtained, and, according to present appearances, this important scheme of education promises to be eminently successful and to confer an immense amount of good upon the middle classes.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

TIME hastens on. Our rulers will soon be all in town again, and, in a month or so, must resolutely set to the work of preparing for the next Parliamentary campaign. And what will they do? No definite answer can be given to this question at present. Perhaps the members of the Cabinet have not yet themselves decided upon their policy. Rumour says—but then she is such a lying jade that nobody, even when she speaks the truth, can believe her—that we are to have a reform bill—“a stunner, my boy,” as an enthusiastic supporter of the Government described it, and it is further said that is to be introduced by an abstract resolution. The lady with the hundred tongues tells us that the Adullamites, and many other Liberals, will support the measure; but here Madame Rumour obviously draws upon her imagination, and gives us her fancies as facts; for how can the Adullamites have decided to support a reform bill not yet born? True, Disraeli may, under seal of confession, have made known to the men of the cave the nature of the forthcoming bill. This is possible, though hardly probable. There are upwards of thirty Adullamites, and if the scheme had been submitted to all these, or even a small portion of them, the fact would certainly have oozed out through some chink or cranny.

Moreover, Rumour has another story. Some of the Cabinet (she says) are extremely anxious to propose a reform bill and get this question settled. This, I think, is probable; nay, more than probable. I may, indeed, say certain. Disraeli assuredly would, if he could, attempt to settle this question. He, like “old Henley,” sees that there can be no permanent Government until it be settled; and I have no doubt that he believes that he could settle it, and settle it to the satisfaction of the country. He is a very sanguine man; and, whatever he does not believe—and I do not think that there is much that he really does believe—he certainly believes in himself; and no wonder, considering what he has accomplished. He has reason to have faith in himself. Consider what he was thirty years ago, and what he is now! When he first entered the House, in 1837, did any man dream that he would ever become Chancellor of the Exchequer? Such a supposition would have been laughed at. There were mountains in the way—seeming impossibilities; but at that very moment he had his eye upon this high position and determined to climb to it.

He laughed at impossibilities
And said it should be done;

and it is done. No wonder, then, that he has faith in himself. But Rumour says, and here again I think she speaks truly, that there is grave opposition to the reform proposal in the Cabinet. The Earl of Derby, though somewhat lazily, objects. His objections though, it is thought, may be overcome. Lord Stanley supports the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of course, for he is at heart a Reformer. Sir Stafford Northcote, too, is not averse; nor is Sir John Pakington. The Duke of Buckingham is doubtful, and so are several others. But General Peel, Lord John Manners, and Lord Cranbourne are not only obstructive, but recalcitrant—that is, they kick out, and won’t have reform at any price. So says Rumour, and, I think, truly; not, though, perhaps, from information received, as the policemen say; but, knowing the men, she argues *a priori*. The most obstinate and resolutely oppugnant of these three is, we are told, Lord John Manners, the Chief Commissioner of Works, who, contrary to the usual custom, is a member of the Cabinet; and this I can imagine, for Lord John is probably the most Conservative politician in the House. He is a genuine Tory of the old school. In ecclesiastical matters he is one of the highest of the High Church men; in politics, he is for no surrender. He may be ashamed of the couplet which he wrote in his youthful days, and which I will not quote again; but he holds to the sentiments of it as strongly as ever. And Lord John, though he is not great in the House of Commons, in the Cabinet is rather a formidable personage, for he is there as the representative of the Duke of Rutland, whose heir-presumptive he is. Indeed, men say that the Duke, who is unmarried, has recognised Lord John as heir-apparent. Thus, then, the matter stands, according to the second and more probable story of Rumour.

I see I have forgotten to mention the Lord Chancellor, the highest personage in the Cabinet save one. Well, of him specially Rumour has said nothing in my hearing. He has always been considered a decided anti-Reformer; but I do not suppose that he would offer any serious opposition. He is a lawyer, and probably considers that he is retained by the Government to defend or oppose measures, according to his instructions.

There is a notion abroad that, whatever political changes may occur, Earl Russell will certainly retire from public life. “He is old, failing, wants quietude, &c.;” such is the talk of the day whenever Earl Russell’s name turns up. But there is not a word of truth in all this. Earl Russell is not very old: he is probably seventy-four. He is not failing. He enjoys much better health in his old age than he did in his youthful days, his faculties are as vigorous as ever, and he has no thought of quitting the political arena, but, if called upon, would be as ready to take the premiership as he was a year, or ten years, ago. So long ago as 1857, when he last contested the City, it was said that his day was past. But that was the estimate of his enemies. The wish was father to the thought. “There is life in the old dog yet,” said his brother from the hustings, and subsequent events have proved that this witness was true; and though ten years have come and gone since then, I can report, upon good authority, that though he is all that time nearer the end of his career, as every man of us is, it may be still said of him “there is life in the old dog yet.” If Earl Russell could have been done to death by slanderous tongues, he would have died long ago. But to all this he is as impenetrable as the file was to the viper’s teeth. By-the-way, let me give you a reminiscence which may account, in some degree, for Roebuck’s dislike of Earl Russell. Some years ago Roebuck had been spitting out his venom at the Whigs, all and singular, and especially at Earl Russell. Whereupon, after Roebuck had sat down the noble Earl rose, and in the quietest manner retorted upon his slanderer in his remarkable way. “The hon. member for Sheffield,” said he, “is like a vulture, all beak and claws.” The arrow hit and went deep, and has never been extracted; for you must know that amongst other amiable qualities of which Roebuck is proud, he possesses this—and boasts of it—he never forgets and never forgives. “You ought to forgive all that, it happened a long time ago,” said a friend to him, alluding to some injury which Roebuck had, or which he supposed he had, received. “Sir,” he replied, in that acrid way which we all know so well, “I never forgive.” Amiable that. Think what a world this would be if all men were sternly to carry out such a rule. But can this be true? you will ask. Yes; it is true; and, if you want corroborative evidence, take down Hansard and study Roebuck’s speeches.

A morning paper says of the new member for Brecon that “he is utterly unknown to fame. It may be doubted whether a hundred men out of the town of Brecon ever heard of him until his appearance as the Tory candidate for the seat which he now occupies.” This, I suspect, is a mistake. This very Mr. Gwyn, I think, sat in Parliament as member for Penryn from 1847 to 1859. The election of Mr. Gwyn is a clear gain of two Conservative votes in a division, and the gain is all the more gratifying to the Conservative party, that Brecon has always been deemed one of the Liberal strongholds. Colonel Lloyd Watkins, who died in the spring of this year, one of the most loyal supporters of the Liberal Government in the House, represented Brecon twenty years; and it was thought that a Conservative could never be returned again for that borough.

I hear that Lord Alfred Churchill lost his election because he is in favour of co-operative societies. I have long foreseen that this element of strife would be imported into election contests. Tradesmen in country towns are getting to be very bitter on the subject of co-operation; and we cannot much wonder that it should be so, for the co-operative principle is destined to revolutionise the system of retail trading. But there is one way in which the retail trader might meet the difficulty with success. He should adopt the plan of the co-operative societies: sell nothing but the best articles, be content with moderate profits, eschew all expensive puffing, and give no credit and take none.

An *ad dit* current at the clubs and elsewhere—I know not on what authority—is highly to the credit of the Chancellor of the

Exchequer, and shows that the persons and liberties of the public are safer in the hands of the representative of genius, wit, and learning than in those of the men who specially claim to speak on behalf of “our old nobility.” The story in question is to the effect that during the disturbances in Hyde Park the Cabinet debated the question of firing on the people, and was all but unanimous in ordering it to be done, when Disraeli said that he should decline to tread in the footsteps of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, and that no such order should be given by a Government of which he was a member. The indecision in the conduct of the military department during the disturbances in Hyde Park is explained by the vacillation of the Cabinet, and it is gratifying to know—if the report to which I have referred be true—that we were spared the horrors of a coup-d'état by the resolution of Mr. Disraeli.

The attempt now being made to establish a new Reform Club has been retarded by the question of site. A vigorous effort has been resolved on to fill up the required number of preliminary members (400), and Mr. James Beal has undertaken to act as hon. secretary until the club can be declared established.

Mr. Mill will, it is said, remain abroad until January, and return in time to deliver his inaugural address as Rector of Glasgow University and possibly to meet his constituents before the assembling of Parliament.

The currency question is about to be agitated by a committee—headed by the Rev. Mr. Twells—favourable to the adoption of the American system, which is based on Pitt’s; so that, instead of discussing theories, facts in the science of finance will be considered as the basis of some great fiscal change to spare us the mischiefs which are alleged to have followed in the train of Peel’s bills of 1819 and 1844. The theories of the school of bullionists and of the advocates of convertible paper will be brought into direct opposition in the proposed discussion. The sole question with the latter is to arrive at a knowledge of our commercial wants so that the paper will not be depreciated. In fact, we are asked how it is that America is able to effect a reduction of her debt to the amount of £30,000,000 in one year, and still preserve in full force her commercial activity, without the financial collapse prophesied some time since by the *Times* City editor. It will be an interesting discussion.

I am glad to find that the proposal for artificially drying grain by means of hot-air blasts, broached in the columns of your Paper some weeks ago, has received practical approval. Mr. Nicholson, a Nottingham land agent, suggests that corn should be dried by sending through it currents of hot air, of a temperature ranging from 100 deg. to 120 deg. Timber, paper-hangings, &c., are often dried in this way. From ten to fifteen per cent of water can be taken out of wood by driving hot air through it at a hurricane rate, say forty-five miles an hour. Corn can be thus treated without injury to its germinating power. Mr. Nicholson has proved this by experiment. The effect of the hot currents is very different from that of the dormant heat of a kiln; it only hardens the outer surface, rendering the grain less likely to imbibe moisture. The corn can thus be dried on wire kilns if the air is set in motion. Such an apparatus would not, I should imagine, be very costly, and its adoption would assuredly, in such seasons as this, save a vast amount of valuable food material, and greatly benefit the general public as well as the farmers.

If what I hear be true, a fierce war is about to break out in the magazine-publishing world. As your readers are aware, a new periodical, entitled *Belgravia*, has for some time been announced as about to appear, under the conductorship (I believe that is a justifiable phrase—“editorship” being rather a subsidiary affair nowadays) of Miss Braddon. Well, it appears that Messrs. Hogg and Son—the proprietors of *London Society*, with which Miss Braddon’s new magazine was, it is said, intended specially to compete—claim to have projected periodical under the title chosen by the authoress of “Lady Audley’s Secret,” and to have registered their intention at Stationer’s Hall in 1863. To perfect their claim to exclusive property in the title, *Belgravia*, Messrs. Hogg last week issued a magazine under that designation. They have thus had the start of Miss Braddon, and will no doubt have recourse to “process of law” to restrain the lady from poaching on their preserve. And so there you have a “very pretty quarrel;” but one which, perhaps, may help to still further illustrate the inconvenience, absurdity, and unfairness of our copyright laws.

Mr. Gruneisen has left London for the Basque provinces, with a view to the completion of a work on the War of Succession in Spain in 1837-8. Mr. Gruneisen was correspondent of the *Morning Post* during that remarkable campaign, and accompanied the Carlist expedition up to the walls of Madrid, and in the retreat therefrom to the Ebro. Having fallen into the hands of the “corpos frances” then infesting the Pinares of Soria, he had some extraordinary escapes from being shot. Owing to the active intervention of the late Lord Palmerston, backed by the urgent representations of Lord Clarendon, then British Minister in Madrid, Mr. Gruneisen was released after an imprisonment of two months at Logrono.

A good joke comes to us from Germany. A writer in the *Augsburg Gazette*, in describing recent English publications, speaks in high terms of Miss Evans’s new novel, which he calls “Felix Holt, the Rascal.” Quite a *Standard*’s interpretation of “Radical” this.

Here is a funny bit of street-boy chaff which I heard near St. James’ Palace a day or two ago. A doctor’s “boy in buttons” was carrying his basket of bottles; a passing urchin called out, “Hi, Doctor! got them medicines?” The page, wishing to say something, grumbled, “Ye-es!” “Then look sharp, young’un, the patient’s a gettin’ well!”

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

In *Blackwood*, the two stories, “Sir Brook Fossbrooke” and “Nina Balatka,” are continued; but there is little in the number that readily submits itself for casual comment from a man who has over thirty magazines before him, as I have now. Are you fond of reading *gourmand* articles, Mr. Editor? I would have you know that I am. Of the happy hours I have spent in gloating over Cookery-books! Well, now, there is in this number of *Blackwood* such a lovely article concerning salads. It will make your mouth water, I promise you. And Cornelius O’Dowd, bless his lively heart! blurts out some true things in that nice Irish way of his that we all doat on. You know the swells have lately been urging us to adopt the French plan of bathing in masquerade, telling us it would be more moral than our present plan. Now, that’s all nonsense; and with O’Dowd to back me, I take courage to say so. Did any man ever fall in love, even for a minute, with a woman in the regular bathing-sack of the British coast? Did any woman ever fall in love, even for a moment, with that hideous, floundering brute, the British gent, splashing about unadorned as Adam? I don’t believe it. But see what would happen if the ladies and gentlemen went into the water in pretty costumes! It would be a wet costume dance, that’s a fact. As Anstey said in the “Bath Guide,” you’d behold the fair sex

All wading with gentlemen up to their necks.

And when you consider the enlargement of mind which comes with a sea view, you must confess that the idea has danger in it.

The *Cornhill* contains a very intelligent article on the life and writings of Arthur Hugh Clough. Now, there is plenty to be said about that gentleman, and about Rugby, mind you. But why—instead of this incessant nibbling and slicing, as if poor Clough were the great boar Skrimmer—why don’t somebody write a jolly good “Life of Clough,” and put the subject to bed? “Rest, perturbed spirit, rest!” Hush-a-by, hush! The paper on “Presentiments” is also a good one. I have a vague boy’s recollection of some relevant matter in Johann Heinrich Jung-Stilling’s “Pneumatology.” Has the writer of the article read that? Mr. Trollope, in “The Claverings,” has got his hero into the thickest of the “quandary” between the two women, and his account of the matter wants nothing but subtlety. It is capital, considered as a Trollopean view of the case. “The Village on the

Cliff,” as I said before, improves as it goes on: it is a very, very charming story. The article on “Naval Men” is bright in every line, and quick with thought—only one man living could have written it. The smaller woodcuts in this number of the *Cornhill* deserve high praise.

Macmillan contains, among other interesting matter, a poem by the Honourable Mrs. Norton; a paper on the “Organisation of Girls’ Schools,” bearing an honoured signature; and a curious conversation about “Amateurship,” by Mr. Hamerton. I usually agree with Mr. Hamerton, and in this paper, also, I like his facts; but the majority of his conclusions appear to me to be absurd. On the subject of amateurship in literature, it is a pity he didn’t refresh his memory of what other men have said:—e.g., Mr. Mill, in his “Political Economy.” For the doctrine put by Mr. Hamerton in the mouth of Mr. Lake, on page 431, I have difficulty in finding language of dislike sufficiently strong. No man ever produced “good work” as an “artist,” in any kind whatever, from the “ambition to earn fame”—which is a vile motive in itself. Nor yet for money; though, of course, every man must eat and drink somehow, if he is to work at all.

In *Temple Bar* we have another of the pleasant tourist papers that I have often spoken of: this time it is “Through Somerset.” But is it possible the author had never heard of Mr. Barnes, the west-country poet, before? “Archie Lovell,” as usual, is very clever.

Of the *Argosy* it is hardly possible to speak too highly. Mr. Haweis continues his “Personal Adventures with Garibaldi.” I would call very particular attention to these papers. No man of anything like the calibre of Mr. Haweis—either in head, heart, or culture—has written (with intimate personal knowledge) about the great, great, divine soldier, for whom Wordsworth’s “Happy Warrior” was written by anticipation. The General’s wound, as we all know, has lately broken out again; but he speaks of visiting England once more. Let him come; and let those who want to justify their love and worship by knowledge read the last three or four numbers of the *Argosy*. Among the other contributors are the author of “John Halifax,” Mr. Robert Buchanan, Miss Smedley, and last, not least, the authoress of “Citoyenne Jacqueline.”

The same writer begins in the *Sunday Magazine*, a new tale, entitled “The Huguenot Family in the English Village.” As the story is now completed, and advertised for republication in the three-volume form by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, there is no harm in saying that the “Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood” were written by Mr. George Macdonald, the author of “Phantastes,” “David Elginbrod,” “Alec Forbes of Howglen,” “The Portent,” “Within and Without,” and one or two other books of the most exquisite quality.

I didn’t expect to like the new comer, *Christian Society*; but I find I do. The pen which writes “Evenings with Friends and Books” I think I have recognised elsewhere, and it is a kindly, felicitous, cultivated, discriminating pen, whoever holds it. The editor has an arduous task before him. To keep up anything like variety within the boundaries of the design will not be easy, nor will it be easy to avoid the appearance of commercialising, or making “shop,” of serious things. But the first number is a good beginning.

London Society is, as we always expect it to be, bright with pictures; and there are some more this month of those capital sketches by Mr. Brunton in courts of law. Miss Annie Thomas, too, begins a new story, “Charlie Carew,” and it opens pleasantly and naturally.

In connection with Dartmoor, the *Churchman’s Family Magazine* has some very sensible and suggestive words about our treatment of criminals. We could well bear to hear some more upon the subject from the same writer, and I hope we shall.

A word of warm praise for *Once a Week*—admirable both in its literature and in its illustrations. In the present number the indefatigable Mr. W. Bridges Adams has an article about connecting England and France by ferry-boat or tunnel—a very good article, too. But as to “Christine,” where, in the name of goodness, is the “separate illustration, on toned paper, by Edward Hughes, announced on the cover?

THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The *Olympic* reopened on Thursday week, with a new drama by that veteran playwright, Mr. Tom Taylor. “The Whiteboy” is an Irish drama, of the class familiarised to the public by the brilliant success of Mr. Boucicault’s “Colleen Bawn” and “Arrah-na-Pogue,” and of Mr. Faulkner’s “Peep o’ Day.” The famous novels by John Banim, the more modern stories of Samuel Lover, and the earlier works of Charles Lever, have been evidently the objects of Mr. Tom Taylor’s careful study; but it is to be regretted that “The Whiteboy” was not produced some years ago, for the piece is pale and colourless beside the popular Irish dramas before mentioned. A warm-hearted old Irish gentleman of the conventional pattern, an impressionable Southern peasant, a villainous ditto, an English officer, an Irish heiress, a beautiful and amiable peasant girl, and a London attorney, who persists in considering himself in the neighbourhood of Lincoln’s Inn, when he is benighted in a bog, are always to a certain extent entertaining, and incidents plentifully besprinkled with illicit distillation, the “Masther,” soldiers, sedition, ruined abbeys, night attacks, shebeen-houses, marches, countermarches, and enlistments, are always exciting; but still “The Whiteboy,” as a drama, will not enhance Mr. Tom Taylor’s reputation. Of the acting I am glad to speak in high terms. The chief honours were borne off by the ladies. Miss Milly Palmer, as the heroine peasant-girl, the loving, devoted, suspected wife of Redmond O’Hara, made a marked impression on her audience. Miss Milly Palmer possesses qualities certain to ensure admiration—a handsome face and figure, and a sweet and sympathetic voice: so much for nature for art, she has that intuitive knowledge of and power over pathos, pleasantry, and emotion which must “tell” upon the feelings. Miss Farren acted a deaf, dumb, and dark “innocent” with a forcible and passion that took the house, accustomed as it is to her excellencies, by surprise. Mr. Neville played the peasant hero with his usual power; and Mr. Vincent, as the villain, was as wily and unscrupulous as became the part. Mr. Dominic Murray, as the London lawyer, was very amusing; and Mr. Terrot, as an Irish host, was graceful and humorous, as a southern Irish whisky-seller should be. The piece is well mounted, as my readers will see by the illustration on another page; but, despite these advantages, it is to be doubted whether “The Whiteboy” will enjoy a long run.

The *Haymarket* reopened on Monday with George Coleman the Younger’s “Heir at Law” and “His First Champagne.” Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are promised shortly.

At the *Princess*, Mr. Oxford’s adaptation of the “Verre d’Eau,” called “The Triple Alliance,” now precedes “The Huguenot Captain.” I have not had time to see “The Triple Alliance,” of which more next week.

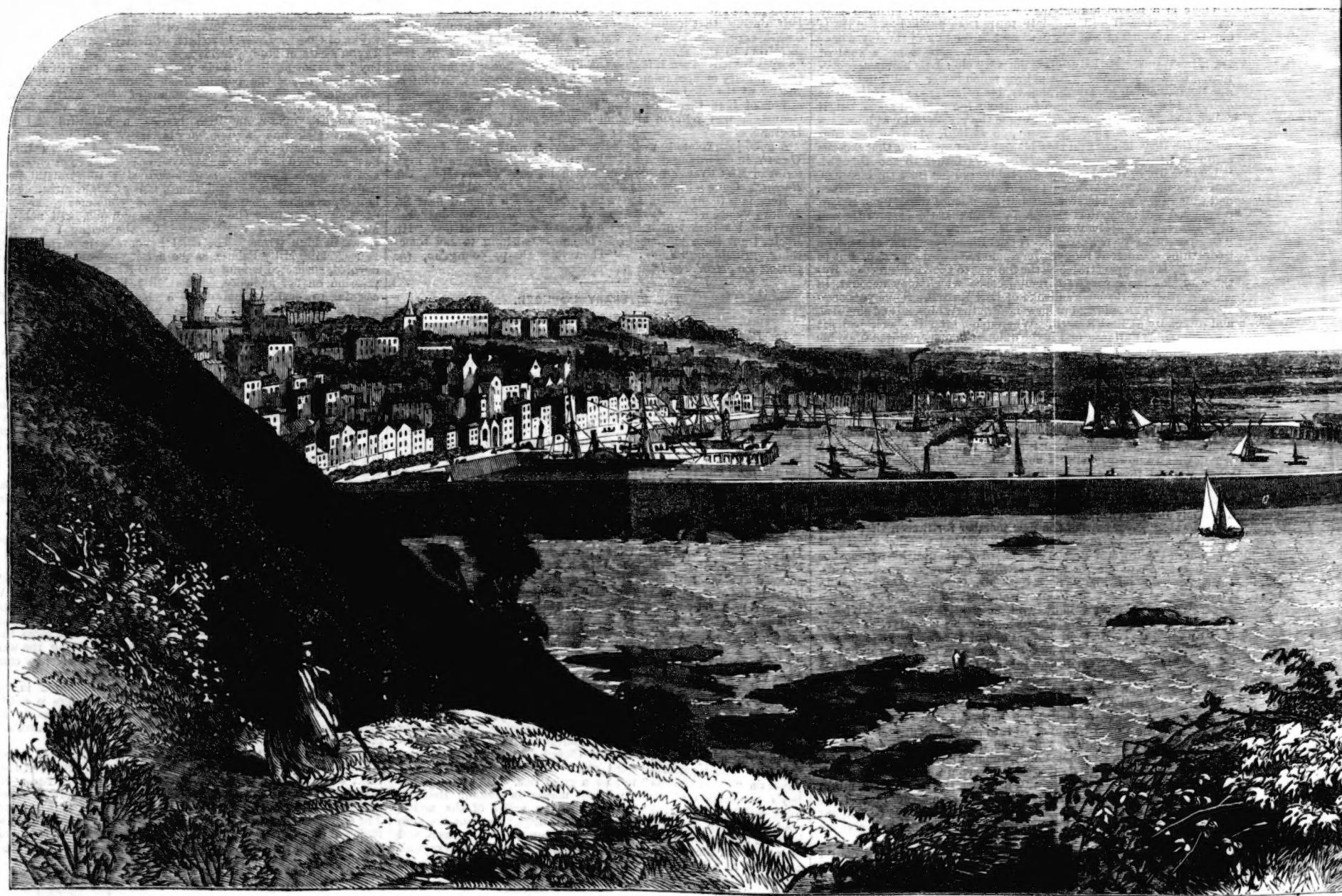
The *Adelphi*, too, has commenced its winter season with the capital though somewhat used-up drama of “A Sheep in Wolf’s Clothing,” in which Miss Kate Terry has made first acquaintance with an Adelphi audience—much to the pleasure of the audience, I am sure. Mr. Burnand’s burlesque of “Helen” concludes the performances; and so there is an opportunity of seeing the welcome faces of Miss Woolgar and Miss Furtado, and their new comrade, Mr. Shaw.

At the *New Royalty*, Mr. Craven has appeared in “Milly White.” Mr. Morton’s comedy of “All that Glitters is not Gold” has also been revived, in which Mr. F. Dewar, formerly of the Prince of Wales’s Theatre, and Miss M. Oliver, have sustained the principal characters.

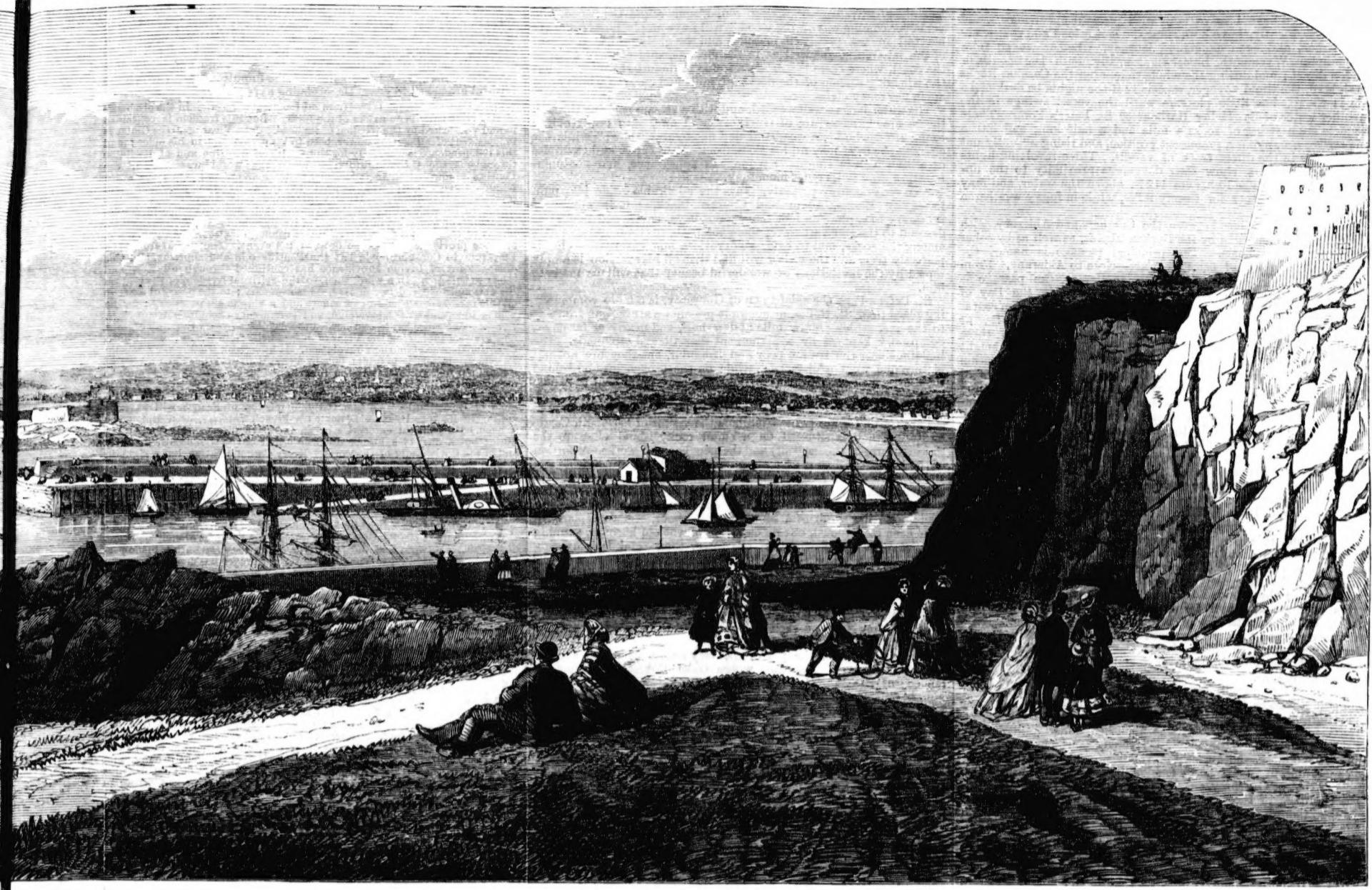
Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, will reopen the *Royal Gallery of Illustration* on Monday evening, the 15th inst., with the same entertainment that has already had a run of many months, and which is likely to enjoy a further career of success unless replaced by novelty, which, we hear, is in preparation. The entrepreneur and his companions have not entered upon a professional tour during the recess, but return, refreshed by a country trip, to do full justice to the “Yachting Cruise” and “The Wedding Breakfast.”



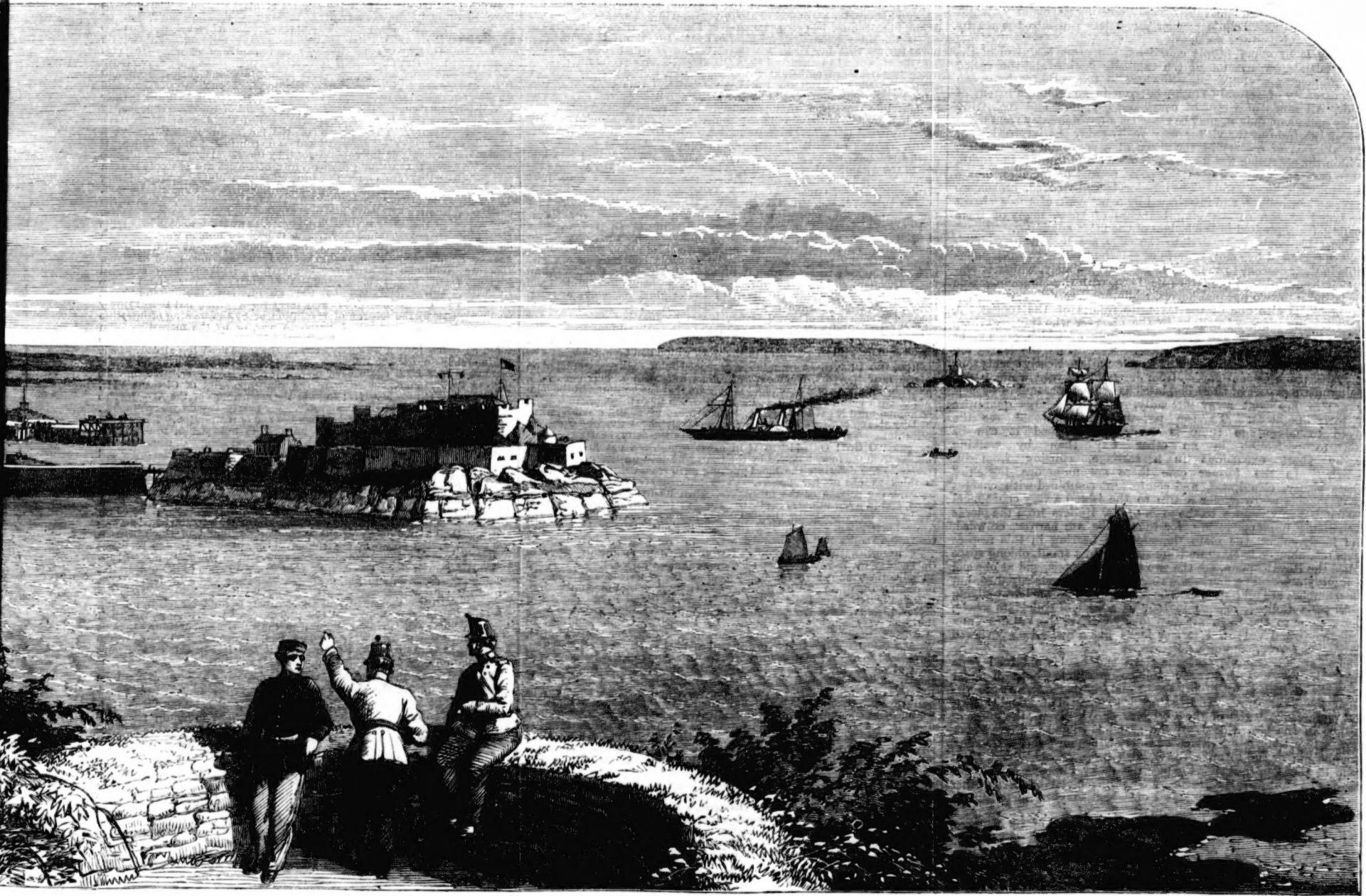
THE HARBOUR AND DEFENCES AT ST. HELIER, JERSEY.



THE HARBOUR AND PIER AT ST. PETER'S, GUERNSEY.



VES AT ST. HELIER, JERSEY.



T ST. PETER'S, GUERNSEY.

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

PERHAPS M. Victor Hugo's latest work, "The Toilers of the Sea," may have drawn new attention to Guernsey and the Channel Islands, but those beautiful resorts of the experienced tourist and the seeker after health need no recommendation. But for the sea journey and the difficulties of approach, which are greater from the French than from the more distant English coast, both Jersey and Guernsey would long ago have been overrun with pleasure excursionists, and would, consequently, have been ruined. It is a long and sometimes a boisterous, and even dangerous, journey, whether we go from Southampton, Weymouth, Littlehampton, Plymouth, Dartmouth, or London direct; and during the whole time, after the Casquet Rocks are sighted, the timid voyager, especially if the nights be dark and a gale is rising, has little pleasure until the vessel swings in the smoother water of St. Helier Harbour or St. Peter's Port. These Casquets are a string of rocks a mile and a half long and half a mile across, occupying a prominent position, and rising abruptly out of the water in the direct track of vessels. Three revolving lights placed upon towers show their dangerous proximity to the up-channel passage. The lights are 112 ft. above the water, and may be seen in fine weather for twenty miles, while in foggy weather a bell is sounded.

There are two passages between the Casquets and Alderney, with which they are connected by the Burbon islands, as well as by other islets, rocks, and shoals. The principal passage is named the Swinge—a corruption of *passe au Singe*—close to Alderney. From the Casquets to Guernsey, and thence to Jersey, the passage is greatly affected by the state of the tide. Within the Bay of St. Michel the tide-wave is multiplied and complicated to an extraordinary degree. The rise at Jersey is nearly 40 ft., at Guernsey 30 ft., at high spring tides. At neap tides these figures are reduced to 23, 19, and 13 respectively. The height and strength of the tides are subject to much modification by winds. Whatever may be the disagreeables or difficulties of the passage, however, nobody ever yet complained of having visited these lovely islands; the old Norse names of Grass-isle and Green-isle—Jers-ey and Gurns-ey—being still peculiarly their own. There is no trace of Celtic origin in the names or places themselves; but the strange histories and peculiar customs are to be traced to the sixth century, when St. Helierius, in Jersey, and St. Sampson, in Guernsey, were accompanied in their labours by a certain St. Maglorius, who seems to have been an Irishman. During the ninth century the islands were occupied by the Northmen, and the name of Rollo, father of Duke William of Normandy, frequently appears in their records. They have never yet lost the traces of this Norman rule in their manners, laws, and customs, many of which remain in their primitive forms. Alternating between French and English Governments, it was not till the time of King John that Guernsey received a constitution of its own: and since that time the islands have never been removed from allegiance to this country, although for some time afterwards they had an ecclesiastical union with France, being included within the diocese of Coutances until they were severed from this connection by the Reformation, which in these islands was essentially Puritan and Presbyterian, Jersey becoming loyalist and Guernsey republican in the great Civil War.

It was at Mont Orgueil, Jersey, that Charles II. took refuge, after landing at Elizabeth Castle (the edifice seen in the centre of our Engraving), in 1646.

The neutrality of the islands was abolished under William III., but they retained the privilege of privateering, which was a more valuable concession, and during the American war both privateering and smuggling, in an extensive fashion, increased their prosperity, especially that of Guernsey.

The language of these charming islands is not easily acquired in perfection, though it may be "picked up" rapidly by anybody with a fair knowledge of French. It is, in fact, based on an Anglo-Norman, or rather, on a Norman-French, dialect—the results of which differ considerably in the three islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark.

Jersey is a compact island, of oblong form, about sixteen miles from the coast of Normandy, and characterised by rocky headland and large open bays on three sides, while the north coast is remarkable for its bold cliff scenery. A belt of elevated land, from 250 ft. to 300 ft. high, ranges from east to west, on the north side of the island, sloping gradually towards the south side. Several small streams intersect the land rather deeply, crossing the country at right angles to this belt; while smaller streamlets run into the sea by minute cascades on the north side.

Jersey is by many people considered the most beautiful of the sister islands, on account of the exquisite verdure and the varied picturesqueness of its coast. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, can such diversity of natural beauties be seen in so small an extent of land. All kinds of views of coast and bay, cliff and rock, tiny valley and green height, may be visited in a day's journey; and without undue fatigue the visitor may really enjoy the impressions of several kinds of scenery in the space of a short autumn holiday. Within the coast line the land is rather flat; and towards the south, south-east, and west, parts of the coast consist of marshes, or are covered with loose sand. The interior is well wooded, broken up into small inclosures, and intersected by a network of roads almost concealed by the overhanging branches of trees, many of them bearing fruit, planted in the hedges of the fields adjoining.

The table-lands, cultivated to the edge, are broken by winding valleys traversed by small streams of sufficient power to work water-mills in their descent to the plains. St. Peter's Valley, which is singularly beautiful, and the Grève de Lecq, with the Mouriers, divide the island into two unequal halves, while another valley, called the Millbrook, is also one of the favourite resorts of the tourist. A never-ceasing source of delight to the observer who traverses these islands is the gigantic cow-cabbage, the stalk of which, often eight or ten feet long, is made into walking-sticks, while the leaves are used for packing the delicate butter for the market. Nearly twenty tons of grapes reach Covent-garden from Jersey every year, while, beside the immense export of those big, luscious pears, thousands of bushels of apples are sent away annually, as well as large quantities of early potatoes. To the pedestrian who would see the island to advantage there is every facility, and it can be seen to perfection in no other way than by walking or by short excursions in a carriage, starting from St. Helier. In the former case there are numerous hostleries where plenty, cleanliness, and comfort are combined with charges so reasonable as to render a trip to the island a very economical holiday. The entrance to the town of St. Helier from the pier is exceedingly unprepossessing, for the streets are narrow, crowded, and inconvenient, the main thoroughfare bearing in this respect some resemblance to Margate High-street. In a small, oblong space called the Royal-square, are the two principal hotels, and at one end is a gilt statue. The markets are convenient and well supplied, but the churches are all hideous. The only handsome modern building is Victoria College, opened in 1852 as a kind of collegiate school. Quite close to the town are two lovely valleys, the Val des Vaux and the Grand Val; the former looks like a Swiss valley viewed through the wrong end of a telescope.

The best general view of the town and bay is obtained from Fort Regent and from the college grounds; but, in order to see the real beauties of the island, it is necessary to explore the entire coast, and to travel to Beau Port, Bouley Bay, the picturesque rocks of the Corbières or sea ravens, the gorge of Crabbe in the Grève de Lecq, the grand headland of Crete Point, Flquet Bay, the fishing-village of Gorey Grève au Lancon, Grosnez, Hougou Bie, or the Prince's Tower, with its queer, old legend, Mont Orgueil, the Paternoster. Pontac, the rocky pinnacle of La Pale, Rozelle, St. Aubyn's, the Harbour of St. Brelade, and a dozen other places of interest and beauty, all of which may be included in a short excursion over this wonderful island.

Guernsey differs altogether from Jersey in many of its features, and in some respects is the superior of its less wild and rugged neighbour. The coast of this island is unequalled except in Cornwall, and there is a greater variety of wild scenery in proportion to

the size of the island than can be found in Jersey, though the interior is certainly less beautiful, and the whole surface is but thinly wooded; the inclosures are not picturesque, and the roads are not so planned as to display the real beauties of the island to advantage. Nothing, however, can excel the exquisite little lanes near the coast; and the pedestrian who traverses that part of the island known as Saint Peter's-in-the-Wood, though he will find himself, like the legendary traveller, "walking round and round the wood, and yet never coming out of the wood," will have ample repayment for his toil in the primitive manners and the quaint old farm-houses of the inhabitants, as well as in the strange, wild solitary cliffs of the coast, where there is scarcely a sound to disturb the clear air but the wheezing scream of the flocks of gulls and curlews whose nests are in the rocky clefts.

The water-lanes—well wooded, and with a stream running through them—are characteristic of Guernsey, and offer rare opportunities to the artist who loves woodland and quiet rural "bits"; while the character-painter may fill his sketchbook with types and examples of a life which is singularly piquant in appearance, and not uninteresting even in its quiet monotony.

"To see Guernsey properly," says the admirable guide just published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, "it is absolutely necessary to explore on foot the various bays, coves, and nooks; to descend to the shore wherever there is a path, to climb and scramble among the rocks, and to enter the crevices and caverns." This is perfectly true, and the visitor will find that all his exertion is amply repaid by the revelations of wonderful beauty that will be made to him.

St. Peter's Port, the chief town of Guernsey, is a more commanding place than St. Helier, although it presents a straggling frontage to the sea, which, for a mile and a half, and nearly as far as St. Sampson, is kept off by a permanent seawall and esplanade. The buildings near the sea are poor and irregular, but they are not un-picturesque from a distance; while on the broken ground behind them arise some pretentious erections, the most prominent of which is the Victoria Tower, commemorating the Queen's visit in 1846. The most prominent objects on approaching St. Peter's Port from the sea are Castle Cornet (which reminds the visitor of Elizabeth Castle in Jersey, and is situated on a small rocky island close to the southern arm of the harbour) and the new harbour-works. A portion of the latter, consisting of a magnificent seawall, now connects and passes beyond the rock on which the castle stands, commencing at the southern extremity of the town, so that the castle and the works appear to form part of one great plan. This seawall forms the south arm of the new harbour. Two esplanades have been constructed, one on each side of the old harbour, running parallel with the sea-front of the town, their total length being 2500 ft., with a breadth of 150 ft. From the two extremities of this spring breakwaters, one at the south extremity, reaching beyond Castle Cornet; the other at the northern end, still unfinished. Within this space, amounting in all to 73 acres, it is intended to inclose not only a large anchorage ground, but a floating-dock, building-yards, a careening-yard, and other conveniences for shipping.

For particulars of the places the very names of which suggest intense interest—of Ancrese, where Duke Robert of Normandy landed; of Bec du Nez, Braye du Val, Catel Cobo, the Château de Marais, the Corbière, the Crevichon, Grande Rocque, Herm Islet, Moulin Huet, Lihou, and the wildly-beautiful bays of this rugged coast—we have no space; but we cannot refer the reader to a better authority than the guide to which we have already alluded.

THE HOLBORN VALLEY IMPROVEMENTS.—The construction of the raised way across the valley of the Fleet at Holborn Bridge is proceeding rapidly, notwithstanding the recent unsettled state of the weather. On both sides of Farringdon-street the foundations for abutments for the iron-girder viaduct are put into a level with the existing thoroughfare, and a considerable portion of the brickwork of the under and super subways has been finished, the latter, intended for the reception of gas and water pipes, telephone wires, &c., being 5 ft. in width by a height of something like 7 ft.

H.M.S. MONARCH.—The ironclad Monarch is to have two bottoms; the inner bottom being placed 4 ft. apart from the outer one, while carried up fair out of the water, and protected by the armour-plating, will be a kind of internal watertight walls, the whole rendering the vessel what she is intended to be—a double ship from end to end. The thickest plates yet placed in any iron-clad ship have been those of 6 in., with which the central battery of the Bellerophon is protected, with a backing of 12 in. of teak and a 1½ in. iron skin. The designs for the Monarch, however, show that her midship battery, for a distance of about 200 ft., will be protected by armour of 7 in. in thickness, laid on a backing of timber 2 in. thicker than in the case of the Bellerophon, with an interior double iron skin. It is, however, in the turrets that her enormous defensive powers will be developed, and here the armour will be nearly 1 ft. in thickness, composed of solid slabs of iron. Her freeboard, or height out of the water, will be 12 ft. or 14 ft., or about twice the height of the Royal Sovereign and Prince Albert turret-ships, by which arrangement her broad-side as well as her turrett guns can be brought into requisition simultaneously. Each turret will be sufficiently large to allow two of the 20-ton 600-pounders, which she is intended to carry in both turrets, being worked in conjunction with those at the broadside.

THE HEROES OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A grand banquet was given on Monday night, at Liverpool, in honour of the successful termination of the Atlantic cable enterprise. The entertainment was presided over by Sir Stafford Northcote, and amongst the leading guests were Lord Stanley, M.P.; Mr. Canning, Captain Anderson, Mr. Horsfall, M.P.; Sir Charles Bright, M.P.; Mr. Graves, M.P.; Mr. Laird, M.P., &c. During the course of the proceedings the chairman stated that the Queen had always taken the greatest personal interest in the progress of telegraphic science; and her Majesty had, therefore, great pleasure in conferring honours upon several of the gentlemen by whose ability and perseverance the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid. Her Majesty had accordingly directed that Captain Anderson, Professor Thomson, and Messrs. Glass and Canning should be knighted, and that Mr. Simpson, deputy chairman of the original company, and Mr. Gooch, M.P., should receive the honour of baronetcy. If Mr. Cyrus Field received no such mark of Royal favour it was because her Majesty did not wish to interfere with what might seem to be the natural functions of the Government of the country to which Mr. Field belonged, and which he had served equally with this country in the work which had been done.

SHOCKING DEATH.—A farm labourer named John Collings, employed on a farm near Newport, Monmouthshire, has met with a horrible death, caused by an attack of a boar pig. It appears that the boar was in the fold-yard of Park Farm, and Collings, having occasion to go there, began teasing the animal until it got into a rage. He continued his foolish conduct, when the boar sprang at him and bit him most savagely about the upper part of both thighs. The wife of the bailiff, who was in the dairy, hearing Collings cry out "O God! O God!" as if in great agony, ran out and saw him rushing from the fold, followed by the boar, who tore up the ground with passion. She describes the blood gushing forth from Collings in a stream as thick as one of her fingers. The unfortunate man succeeded in reaching the passage of the farmhouse, when he fell down from loss of blood, and in a few minutes expired. He was fearfully mangled on both thighs just below the groin, the flesh being torn away at the bone, and the femoral artery was divided. At the inquest held on the body, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN THROUGH LOVE.—On Tuesday Dr. Hardwicke, Deputy Coroner for Central Middlesex, resumed an adjourned inquiry in the board-room of the Marylebone Workhouse, respecting the death of Eliza Payne, aged twenty, a boot-machinist, who poisoned herself by taking a dose of oxalic acid. Dinah Payne, mother of deceased, said she saw her daughter last alive on Saturday, Sept. 29, when she was very much excited about her sweetheart, who had died in Middlesex Hospital. The next time she saw her daughter she was dead. Witness subsequently stated that deceased said her sweetheart, when dying, threatened to haunt her if she went out with anyone else. Evidence was then given by the police to the effect that deceased's body was found, shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning last, by Clarence-gate, Regent's Park. A surgeon was sent for, but she was found to be quite dead. Upon her person were found two shillings, a sixpence, 7d. in coppers, a purse, an old ring, and a piece of paper with her address upon it, but nothing was found to give any clue as to the cause of her death. John Fritz, of 11, Park-place, New-street, said deceased took the ring found upon her from his hand. On Saturday last he took her to the Metropolitan Music-hall, and left her in High-street at about quarter past eleven at night. He was aware that she had kept company with a young man who had died in the Middlesex Hospital. Further evidence was taken, showing that deceased was in a desponding state about her former lover. Professor Julian Edward Disbrough Rodgers said he had made an analysis of the contents of deceased's stomach, and found that death had resulted from a dose of oxalic acid taken as a solution. He had ascertained that her father used oxalic acid in his trade as a bootmaker. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

The precarious tenure by which his Holiness now holds what little of his temporal power has been left him, appears to be exciting lively apprehensions in the minds of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and has formed the theme of pastoral addressed to their flocks by the respective Catholic prelates of the metropolis.

DR. MANNING.

On Sunday last a pastoral letter from "Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster," was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels in London, directing for next Sunday a "public and solemn intercession in behalf of our Holy Father the Sovereign Pontiff at this moment of danger." In explaining "the intention" with which the faithful are asked to pray, Dr. Manning says:—

First, that the Church is free from all temporal subjection in the discharge of its divine office is an axiom of the faith. But this freedom is contained in and vindicated by the freedom of its head. The Vicar of Jesus Christ is independent of all earthly power, both in his person and in his office; and this independence is a security for the purity of doctrine and of discipline throughout the Catholic unity. While the world was Pagan, the Pontiffs vindicated their independence by martyrdom; when the world became Christian, it was secured to them by the possession and sovereignty of Rome. It was necessary that they should possess a sphere in which they might exercise their apostolic office in perfect freedom. The possession of Rome and of its sovereignty was the providential means to this end. Two sovereignties cannot coexist in the same place, and the providence of God so ordered the event. The departure of the Emperors to Constantinople left the Pontiffs sole and supreme, and this arrangement of Divine Providence has continued through all ages and trials to this day. In a word, then, to the spiritual freedom of the Church the personal independence of its head is necessary; to the peaceful exercise of this personal independence a sphere and a throne are necessary; for he who is independent is a sovereign, and sovereignty excludes all superiors. . . . To France has been conceded these eighteen years the high dignity and grace of protecting the Vicar of Jesus Christ from the anti-social, anti-Christian power of modern revolution. It undertook what other Catholic Powers would rejoice to fulfil; but, by a traditional privilege and a kind of Catholic primogeniture, it is the inheritance and the glory of France to execute the will of the Catholic world in the protection of Rome. To those who believe that the Catholic Church is the source and the sustaining principle of Christian Europe, this Catholic mission of France will at once appear in its true light—viz., not as a French interest, or a diplomatic scheme, or a political enterprise, or an intrusive intervention in another State; but a duty of a higher order on behalf of the whole Catholic unity and of the Christianity of the world. Every Catholic nation has a right in Rome; for Rome is Catholic, not Italian.

After some statements as to the convention by which French soldiers were placed in Rome, and the peril the Holy Father is in by being left face to face with his subjects, Dr. Manning says:—

There is nothing new in the conflict and peril of the Holy Father—it is the inheritance of the Pontiffs to bear in chief, and almost alone, the brunt of this battle between God and the world. But God's strength is made perfect in weakness. Prayer will do again what prayer has done before; the Rosary is stronger than weapons of war, and processions of little children than legions of men; it was on Rosary Sunday that processions went about the streets of Milan when the plague smote it. St. Charles foretold that before Christmas the plague should be stayed, and it was so. Pray, then, dear children in Jesus Christ, that before December runs out the hand of God may deliver our beloved Father and Pontiff out of the hand of his enemies.

Dr. Manning, however, directs the faithful for further consolation to the following poetical sketch of the history of the pontificate:—

The narrow patrimony of St. Peter was given by Divine Providence before as yet a Royal house which reigns in Europe existed. No empire, kingdom, or state, of all which are now so mighty and so lordly, had come into being when the Vicars of Christ reigned in Rome. Their patriarchal sovereignty was the source and exemplar of all Christian kingdoms. What God has called into existence he will preserve. Century after century the powers of the world have passed by and gone their way, and men from age to age have been exulting over the approaching downfall of the Pontiff-King, and yet he has reigned on in the midst of prophecies. The line of Pontiff-Kings is not broken; it has endured changeless and immovable. But where in Europe are the thrones upon which St. Leo III., St. Gregory VIII., or even Pius VI. and Pius VII. gazed? Pass over the mutations of centuries. In the last seventy years alone more than forty reigning families have been driven out by their people; at least thirty thrones have been overturned. The example of insubordination which princes set to their people fostered and emboldened the Revolution. The storm has beaten hard upon the Pontiffs, but it has swept the earthly thrones away. So it will be again. It has tried to kick against the goad, but harder still to smite against the Rock. "Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be bruised, and upon whomsoever it shall fall shall be dashed to pieces." (Luke xx. 18.) We are assisting at a great judgment of justice. Right and weakness stand face to face. The pleadings have been heard, and silence is made for the award. The right by which the Vicar of Jesus Christ holds the city of Rome is complete and sacred beyond that, which any crowned head on earth holds the capital of his kingdom. The Pontiffs have there maintained themselves through the whole duration of Christianity. For 300 years they held Rome as martyrs, for 500 years as the chief and only authority residing within its walls, for 1000 years as its sole and supreme rulers. If possession and prescription can consecrate the right of sovereignty and such a prescription be not sacred let those who invade or slight it look to their own titles and rights. The violation of the right of the Sovereign Pontiff is a dangerous precedent. The Hebrews called the law of tithes "the fence of property." The rights of the Sovereign Pontiff are "the fence" of the laws of international and political justice, which, if violated, will sooner or later be avenged by the recoil of revolution. But more than this; the rights of the Vicar of Christ are not only human and political—they are under the protection of a higher and a diviner law. Rome and its provinces are offerings sacred to God and His Church. The usurpation of them is not robbery alone, but sacrilege. Such is the cause now before a judgment higher than that of conference or congress. The Sovereign Pontiff is invited to abdicate, or at least to cede his divine right of sovereignty, that he may receive it back by human concession and on sufferance—that is, to be no more master, but tenant at will. He has answered, "We cannot;" the cause is heard, and sentence must be given. But we shall not, perhaps, see the event. If Rome were occupied to-morrow by armed bands, and the Vicar of our Lord were in exile, this would not be the award, but the wrong upon which the judgment prayed. It may tarry for a while, but it will surely come, whether by the scourge of revolution or by the wasting of intestine strife, or by the convulsion of European war, or by the more direct and visible intervention of God, we know not; but that the spoliation will be followed by restitution we surely know. The same flood has already swept again and again over the Holy See. It has been submersed even for years, but has always risen again even more powerful than ever. We may be derided as dreamers, but so were the contemporaries of Clement VII., St. Gregory VII., St. Leo III.; so were the companions of the Apostles; so were the disciples of our Divine Master. For nearly twenty years Pius IX. has stood inflexible in the midst of menace and of temptation. Every kind of promise and concession has been proposed to induce him to betray his twofold trust. The sovereignty, both spiritual and temporal, committed to him is the embodiment and the guarantee of the Christian social order and of the consecration of the civil powers of the world. To separate them would be to desecrate the government of nations; therefore the whole weight of the assault is made upon him. If only he would abdicate his contact with the temporal government of society the last bond between Christianity and society would be dissolved. For this cause all visions of imaginary good are set before him. All who aim at excluding the action and supremacy of the Christian faith and of the Christian Church from the sphere of government labour to overthrow the temporal power of the Pope. But God does not return upon His steps, nor will He suffer His Church to be turned backward in its mission to the world. Its destinies are as yet only in part accomplished. The Vicars of Jesus Christ will not withdraw from contact with the nations of the world, nor from the direction of their corporate life. They have only begun their toil in guiding the Christian order of Europe, as the centre of a vaster commonwealth of nations which shall hereafter touch upon the sunrise and the sunset. But this moment is once more a time of danger and of conflict, and your prayers are needed to sustain the hands of our Guide and Head, which are always lifted up in intercession for the Church and for the world.

The pastoral directs that the chief mass next Sunday shall be offered in behalf of the Holy Father, &c., and concludes as follows:—

Finally, we commend you to the prayers of the Immaculate Mother of God, through whose ever prevailing intercession we hope to obtain from the sacred heart of her Divine Son the accomplishment of this our fervent desire and trust; and may the God of Hope keep you always in His holy fear, and in the multitude of peace!

DR. GRANT.

A pastoral letter by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Grant) was also read last Sunday morning in the various Catholic churches in his diocese. The Bishop pointed out the great dangers and difficulties by which the Holy Father was surrounded, and invited the "faithful" to pray earnestly for his safety on Sunday next, the festival of the Holy Rosary.

No petitions (he said) will be so welcome as those which are accompanied

on that day by a sincere and contrite confession, and by a devout and affectionate communion. The clergy will show their filial loyalty to his Holiness by offering the holy sacrifice for his welfare, and to the end that he may be freed from all danger, and may regain all that has been wrested from him. . . . On the day mentioned the clergy will be pleased to pray at mass for the protection of his Holiness. Immediately after mass, the psalm "Miserere" and the "Litany of the Saints" are to be chanted or read. The blessed sacrament may be exposed during the chant of the psalm and litanies, and benediction given afterwards in the usual form. Let the people be instructed in the duty of praying for the Pope, who bears the solicitude of all the churches, and has the charge of feeding the sheep and lambs of the vast fold of Christ, and of confirming the brethren, and is continually occupied in providing for the salvation of immortal souls. Beg them to hear mass and offer their communions for him as often as they are able during this time of anxiety.

In referring to the present critical position of Pius IX. the right reverend Prelate said:—

The faithful children of the Church are full of anxiety when they think of the position of his Holiness, who is their spiritual father on earth. They hear, day by day, of the different plans and calculations that are formed respecting him and the small span of territory on which he dwells. But they do not find in those plans any that promise help or support or even consolation to him. If his children are troubled by these thoughts, their surprise is even beyond their trouble. Events have passed so rapidly in our times that their history seems already to belong to some remote and ancient period. They who were beginning life twenty years ago hear with wonder that at that date lived a Pontiff whose first act when he had been, after a short conclave, given to the Church, was to open the prisons, and give freedom to those who had been once, and were to be again, the enemies of his throne. When his subjects believed that the institutions of other countries would offer new rules and principles of government to his States, he yielded with fatherly confidence in their loyalty and in their justice and obedience. When he was surrounded by thousands, and was hailed everywhere with acclamations, his heart was amongst the poor, who had enjoyed the chief part of his episcopal revenues; amongst children, whom he wished to train in virtue and innocence; amongst the lowly sufferers, who in Ireland and in other lands were wasted by famine, ruined by fires or inundations, or shaken by earthquakes. Great indeed must be the wonder of those who hear the story of his reign, and are told that after he had desired eagerly the happiness of his people, had toiled for their prosperity, and had shown sympathy and tenderness towards all who were afflicted, he was obliged to become an exile, and to leave the palaces that had been a home to everyone but himself. Such will be their surprise that gratitude has been forgotten, and that even pity towards the vanquished has lost its power, that they will scarcely be able to believe how the extremes of glory and disregard should be contrasted in the same reign, and that he whom all once sought to honour is to be deprived of the little that now remains to him. But he still retains the affection of the devoted children of whom he is the shepherd, and they are encouraged by his confidence in God and by his hereditary trust in the powerful intercession of Mary the Immaculate Mother of God. . . . There have been strange and sudden changes since we saw him give his first blessing, in 1846, and since we saw him return to his cathedral, in 1850. We must not be disheartened if the clouds are now dark and deep. The Star of the Sea can penetrate this darkness. Mary can urge her divine Son to rise up and bid the winds and the waves to be calm. Our duty, therefore, is evident. We must be confident and united in prayer. We must seek solace in our grief by entreating her to be the comfort of the afflicted; and we must gain light and direction for the Vicar of her Son by addressing supplications and earnest entreaties to her who never asks in vain.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT ON EDUCATION.

THE annual meeting of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes was followed, on Monday evening, by the distribution of prizes in the Free-trade Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. Bazley, M.P. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Professor Fawcett, M.P. (who was loudly cheered on his appearance on the platform); Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P.; Mr. Hibbert, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Rumney, Dr. Pankhurst (hon. secretary to the Union), Mr. Henry Ashworth, Dr. W. B. Hodgson, Dr. J. Watts, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. H. J. Leppoc, Mr. J. A. Bremner, Mr. A. Ireland, and Mr. J. Plant. Professor Fawcett was most cordially cheered when he rose to address the meeting. After an introductory sentence or two, he said:—

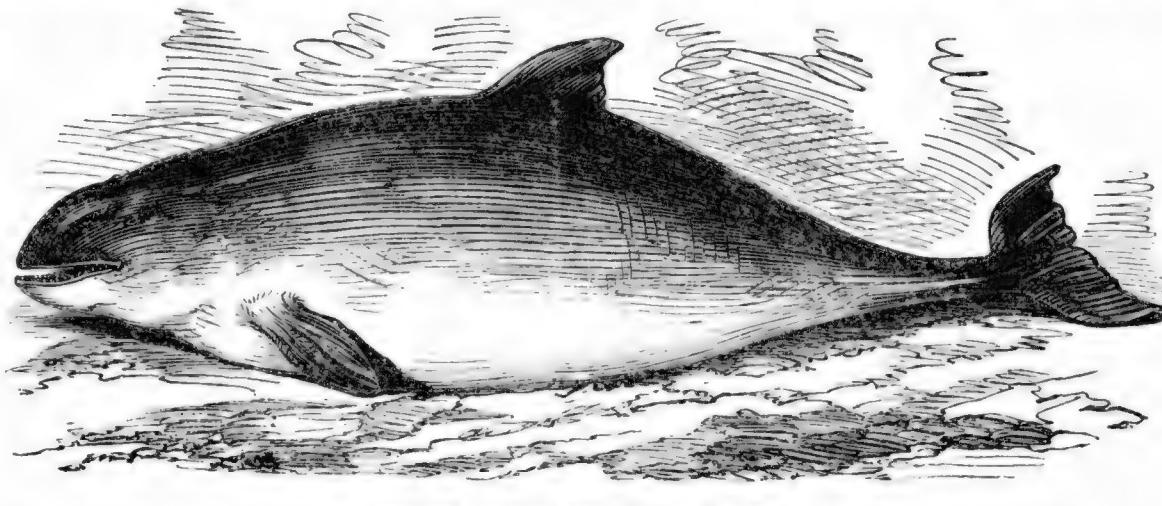
There is undoubtedly an impression throughout the country that mechanics' institutes have, to a certain degree, failed. My own belief is that they have not failed, but that the too enthusiastic, I may almost say the impossible, anticipations of their original founders have not been realised. When, thirty years since, or more than that, mechanics' institutions were first established, it was thought that, if a course of lectures was given upon some scientific subject, the people who listened to them would become learned and scientific. But there never was a greater mistake. A science cannot be learned, a language cannot be acquired, simply by listening to a course of lectures. You must have hard work in the study. You must have careful elemental teaching. If you have that, then a course of lectures will supply an invaluable supplemental assistance. It has been sometimes supposed that mechanics' institutes would do much to educate the country. I think that this is a fallacy, and one which ought to be constantly kept in mind. If the elementary education of the people of this country is neglected, mechanics' institutes as an educational influence will, to a great extent, become inoperative. But if the elementary education of the people is secured, then mechanics' institutions supply an invaluable agency by which that education may be continued during the years of advance from youth to manhood. I was anxious to make this remark, because I think there is sometimes a dangerous tendency in operation in this country. We have many showy educational institutions which are liable to cast a meretricious gloss over the lamentable ignorance that still unfortunately exists amongst a large section of our population; and, depend upon it, that that ignorance is not to be met either by vast educational grants, nor even to be counteracted by zeal amongst the middle and upper classes. The root of the evil lies deeper. If you look to any class or any district where ignorance is prevalent you can explain its cause in one single sentence, and it is—that children are permitted to leave school and go to work at too early an age. To give you an illustration: I know the agricultural districts well, and I believe—although as an Englishman I say it with a pang of remorse and shame—that the great majority of our agricultural population are growing up in a state of absolute and profound ignorance. I know villages myself where there are admirable schools, plenty of money, and great zeal amongst the middle and upper classes, and yet, to my own positive knowledge, there is scarcely a youth who can read the newspaper. What is the cause of this? Why, the parents are dragging out a miserable existence upon 10s. or 11s. a week, and directly a tender child can obtain even a shilling a week by halloing at crows or treading over the fallows, that child is taken away from school; and, of course, it is a truism and commonplace to assert that everything he has learnt is soon forgotten. If you wish to prevent this you can do it in one way, and in one way effectually; and that is to extend to every branch of industry in this country the educational clauses of your Factory Acts. Twenty years ago Lord Shaftesbury led the landed interests in forcing those Acts—I say forcing them to a certain degree—upon the manufacturing interests. I am not surprised that the manufacturers should have resisted them; because it was reasonable for them to say that exceptional legislation is unjust. But now I will say to Lord Shaftesbury—he will soon be here, and I wish he was on this platform to hear it—let him extend the zeal which he showed in improving the education in your county to his own district—nay, even to his own estate. I can tell him that the ignorance of Lancashire is never to be compared to the present ignorance of Dorsetshire. Let him come forward and try to bring in a similar measure for the agricultural districts; let him test the sincerity of the landed interest, and try to prove whether, in advocating these Factory Acts, they were sincerely desirous to promote the education of their poorer fellow-countrymen; let him do this, and he will find many a willing supporter in the manufacturers, who now know from experience what has been the happy, the blessed, influence of this legislation; and if he can only extend the good work, which he began twenty years since, he will well entitle himself to be considered one of the benefactors of his country. But, whether it be by the extension of the principle of the Factory Acts, or whether by any other plan, the elementary education of the people of this country is secured;—when that end is attained, mechanics' institutes will be able to work with full force and with complete efficiency. Suppose a boy of fifteen can neither read nor write—and there are great numbers of them in this country at the present time—what can a mechanics' institute do with such a boy as that? Reading and writing to an adult of fifteen or sixteen is so irksome, that we cannot resist the fact that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if he cannot read or write at that age, he will never learn. But if you have a population in which every child can read and write with perfect facility, and is well grounded in arithmetic, then you will see what you can do with your mechanics' institute and your evening classes. What is the reason why the institutes in your union have achieved such exceptional success? For I was struck with the fact, when Dr. Pankhurst was reading the report, that a similar report can scarcely be read with regard to the mechanics' institutes of any part of England. How is it that your evening classes have been so successful, your reading-rooms so well frequented, the books in your libraries so diligently read? Why, but because, owing to the legislation to which I have referred, you have, as a general rule, to deal with a population well grounded in the rudiments of knowledge? And when you have a population like that, see what you can do by the influence of evening classes. Suppose you have a boy of fourteen years of age who can read and write with facility, and is well grounded in arithmetic, it would not be very hard work for him, at any rate during the winter months,

if he attended an evening class in mathematics for two hours each evening; and if he worked eight hours a day, and studied two hours in the evening, there is no doubt that the manual labour and the mental exertion would react upon each other as a pleasing stimulus. He would rapidly, by studying so much as this, acquire a knowledge of some of the most beautiful theories in mathematics, and the habit of concentration of mind which would be implanted in him by this kind of study would rapidly enable him to obtain a grasp of chemistry, or geology, or astronomy, or any other physical science. Suppose a boy went into the world armed with such knowledge as this, would he not have practical gifts of even great pecuniary value to him? Could he not apply his knowledge practically to his own industry? It might often happen that amongst a large population like yours, through the influence of these evening classes, some intellect of a very high order might be discovered, and in this case a path of the most signal distinction might be opened to such a boy. And I am glad to say that the Universities, to one of which I belong, are at the present time sincerely desirous to extend far and wide their influence by means of local examinations. A boy who had learnt mathematics in the evening classes of one of your institutions might go in for one of these local University examinations. His papers would be carefully scanned by some of the ablest men that Oxford and Cambridge can produce. They would look over his papers with an eager desire to discover budding intellectual power; and if they recognised that that boy possessed great intellectual power, there is not the slightest reason why he should not become a student at Oxford or Cambridge. I can say with regard to my own University—Cambridge—that if a boy is only sufficiently distinguished in intellect, if he is the son of the humblest man in this room, we will welcome him there, and the expenses of his education will be so trifling that even an artisan might bear them. When he became a student of Cambridge or of Oxford, he would become a member of the purest intellectual democracy that ever existed; for it is the great pride and glory of our Universities that we can say that the son of the poorest man may sit side by side in an examination with the son of the wealthiest peer, and they may compete for honours and for social distinction, and not one particle of favour shall be given to the man who possesses superior rank. In the University there is only one kind of worth that is recognised, and that is moral and intellectual merit, and we never inquire who a youth's father was. One thing only is required to extend the influence of these Universities—to make these invaluable institutions truly national—and that is to sweep away every remaining vestige of religious disability. But mistake me not. I do not estimate the worth of the knowledge that is acquired by a pounds-shillings-and-pence standard, nor should I be so Quixotic as to say that the value of your mechanics' institutes was in the least degree to be measured by the fact that occasionally they might open a road of distinction to a particularly-accomplished youth. No. Knowledge is sufficiently bountiful in its happy consequences to be valued for its own sake. Let a man have enjoyed every material pleasure to satiety—I am no stoic; let him have participated in every manly sport, whether it be in the forest, in the field, on the moor, or on the river; and I tell him—I could almost say from my own experience—that he knows not the greatest and the noblest of all joys if he has not brought himself into contact with the ideas and thoughts of our greatest thinkers and if he has not learnt to understand the marvellous mechanism which governs and controls nature. Often

a melancholy reflection crosses our mind if we see vast natural resources wasted—if we observe Nature's gifts either unused, or her beauties unseen, by man. But how much more melancholy should our reflections be when we know that each year tens of thousands in this country—which is vauntingly placed at the head of civilisation—are borne to their last resting-place without ever having read the words of a Milton or a Shakespeare, without ever having known the thoughts of those who have been destined to instruct mankind, or without having become acquainted with the marvellous triumphs of physical science. In these remarks I trust I have taken no gloomy view of our condition. But, when I think on the want of education that exists among so large a proportion of our population, it makes me almost sorrowful, as I enjoy any intellectual delight myself, and think that everyone in the country cannot participate in the same pleasure. This idea forcibly came across my mind when, the other day, I was reading a book—a very small one, which can be purchased for 1s. 4d.—Mr. Mill's essay "On Liberty." As I perused the thoughts contained in this, perhaps the greatest work of our greatest living writer; as I read his noble—I might almost say, his holy—ideas, I thought to myself, if everyone in my country could and would read this work, how infinitely happier would the nation be; how much less desirous should we show ourselves to be to wrangle about petty religious differences; how much less of the energy of the nation would be wasted in contemptible quarrels about creeds and formulæ; and how much more powerful should we be as a nation to achieve works of good when, as this work would teach us to be, we were more firmly bound together by the bonds of a wise toleration. When we look back into the history of our country, and read its great deeds, and feel proud to be able to claim the name of Englishmen, does not the idea come across our minds—if England has been so great already, what might she not become if she became an educated England? In this centre of commercial enterprise, I say unhesitatingly that I think, perhaps, during the last few years, too much energy and attention has been devoted to commercial development and to monetary success. Let us remember that vast wealth in the hands of a few does not give distinction to a nation, and does not secure its happiness. Let us, too, remember that augmented wealth, unless it is accompanied with a decrease in the poverty of the poor and an increase in the intellectual development of the nation, is sure, sooner or later, to prove to be a bane and not a blessing. In this country we seem to have everything in extremes. We have unparalleled wealth; we have pauperism on a corresponding scale; we have an unequalled literature, and perhaps in no country is there more intellectual activity amongst the cultivated classes, yet perhaps in no State is there more complete ignorance amongst a great section of the community. The recognition of these extremes ought to arouse us to renewed activity and to fresh exertions, and those who labour in the good and glorious cause of education may be cheered on by the reflection how infinitely happier and nobler would be the life of our people if all could read the works and be inspired by the thoughts of those who have been just, wise, or good.

PORPOISE-HUNTING IN THE THAMES.

THERE are not, perhaps, many sportsmen who have shot a porpoise, and still fewer who have done so in the Thames. And yet that feat has been achieved by Mr. J. Holden, of the Cross Keys,



PORPOISE RECENTLY SHOT IN THE THAMES.

Blackfriars-road. Some days ago a porpoise was seen in the river amusing himself in gambols about the bridges; and Mr. Holden, like another Sheridan, determined either to capture him or "make him leave that, anyhow." Accordingly the hunt was commenced, the porpoise evading his pursuer for nearly two days by dodging up and down the river. At length, however, he was killed close to Blackfriars Bridge, having received two shots, one in the tail and the other in the neck. The balls used were small pistol bullets, two or three to a charge. The carcass is now in the hands of Mr. A. Antony, Castle-street, Long-acre, to be stuffed, and will, no doubt, speedily take its place as a valued trophy in Mr. Holden's "public."

CARRIAGE OF LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE and sheep are not good travellers, and, unless well cared for, have a very hard time of it, whether they go by ship or by rail-road. The trade in animals with the Continent appears to be upon the whole well conducted; they are fed and watered at intervals on the journey to the coast, and also on board ship in the long voyages, as, for instance, from Oporto. Animals are worse off where the journey is shorter in distance, because it is not thought necessary to make any such provision for them, and then serious cases of privation occur. The railways of the United Kingdom have abundance of refreshment-rooms for passengers on the road; but as for animals, sometimes kept standing for hours in trucks at a station, there is no refreshment from one end of their journey to the other. Cattle sent from Aberdeen to London are thirty-six hours on the road, and may be still longer when there are delays and detentions for the passing of other trains; but, when once placed in their trucks, they get no food or water until they reach their destination in the metropolis. Mr. Seymour Clarke, of the Great Northern Railway, stated to the Commons' Select Committee of last Session on the trade in animals that they cannot be fed and watered without being unloaded, and it is bad for them to be untrucked. It is represented that they cannot be got at safely by a man going into the truck, and that they must be allowed to come out and shake themselves and get a little accustomed to the place in which they are before they will feed. It would be necessary also to make provision for preventing the cattle of various owners getting mixed together without there being means for distinguishing and dividing them again. But the railway companies, it appears, will have no objection to such a proceeding if the cattle-owners will bear the requisite delay and expense. It is stated that in ordinary weather a beast can be kept without water for twenty-four hours, and sustain no injury as an animal to be eaten; whether it is humane is another question. There is no doubt that the long journey from Scotland causes a state of excitement and a certain amount of fever; and the Committee gave credit to the statement of one or two witnesses that the difficulty of watering cattle while in a truck will not be found insuperable, and that when an ox is thirsty he will drink. The journey of cattle is unlike the journey of a man; the animal has been driven into a truck, has to wait in it sometimes for hours before the journey begins, is terrified by the frequent screech of the whistle, and knocked about in the shunting; and then at the journey's end comes the driving out of the trucks and through the streets. A beast that is timid is very much shaken by such a journey; it has a tendency to develop disease; and the animals are in a fevered state. The Committee had evidence in relation to the transit of cattle from Ireland. A cattle salesman stated that they are so ill-treated in loading on the railway trucks, and kept standing so long in them, that he prefers walking his cattle seventy or eighty miles. Stopping the trains and shunting them, he says, affects their feet; they slip, and the feet are very liable to get loose between hair and hoof. Arrived at Dublin, it is said, they generally get rest, food, and water. Then

comes the voyage. A director of a steam-packet company observes that "of course, there is a degree of roughness to make them go down into the ship," and when there is a great pressure of cattle for transport a vessel gets overcrowded. From Cork the passage is twenty-four or twenty-eight hours, but no food is given in the course of it. The cattle are "very much abused" again at the end of the voyage in driving them up from the hold. A wholesale butcher says they sometimes get dreadfully bruised; a beast badly bruised may lose £3 or £4 in value. The drivers will at times fill the railway trucks too full. It is stated by a wholesale butcher of Liverpool that cattle arriving from Ireland are a great deal more bruised and in worse condition than those that come all the way from Oporto. The Irish cattle, he says, are very wild, and the men who drive them are very wild, and do not use ordinary care. Irish grass cattle had a very bad character given to them in this respect before the House of Commons' Committee. "They are more restive than other cattle, more untractable and difficult of management." They "are very spiteful; you are obliged to be very cautious with them; they take more driving than any class of beasts we have." Foreign cattle are much quieter and more placid, they are handled so much. The Dutch animals are shut up for six months of the year, and they are in the habit of being handled by the women and children. The attention of the Committee was very much directed to the means of preventing the spread of infectious disease, and the feasibility of sending dead meat from the country into London instead of carrying the animal alive. Nearly a third of the meat now sent to London is brought in the form of dead meat, and the quantity is increasing very fast; but there are times in the year when it will not keep in a journey. We are now importing nearly 1,000,000 sheep and lambs from the Continent in the year, and nearly 200,000 cattle, and these generally reach us in good condition; but the Committee had grounds for recommending Government inspection of the state of ventilation of all vessels carrying cattle. It is clear also that they had grounds for their suggestion that the law relating to cruelty to animals needs enforcement in relation to the transit of cattle.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.—The salaries payable in connection with each of the Election Commissions amount to about £20 per day. Shorthand-writings in connection with each Commission costs also about £18 per day, and allowances to witnesses and miscellaneous expenses amount to at least £5 per day more. Altogether the cost of each Commission may be set down at about £45 per day; perhaps £50 per day would be nearer the mark. As each Commission will probably sit about fifty days, the aggregate cost of each will approach £2500, making £10,000 altogether for the four Commissions. The Yarmouth Commission, which has already sat for twenty-three days, will resume its sittings next week.

THE AMOUNT OF WORKING-CLASS INCOMES.—At the request of Mr. T. Bass, M.P., Professor Leone Levi has prepared an elaborate report, from recent data, on the incomes of the working classes of the United Kingdom. Professor Levi states that he has made careful and searching inquiry, principally from employer and employed, and has allowed in his calculations due margin for broken time, strikes, &c., and has excluded from the computation all persons of over sixty years of age, and taken an average for the whole period of minority. He finds that there are in England 7,466,000 earners of weekly wages, 1,164,000 in Scotland, and 2,127,000 in Ireland, making a total of 10,637,000, and he gives their average earnings in England at 16s. 2d. per head per week, in Scotland 14s. 10d., and in Ireland 11s. 9d., and upon this basis the total annual incomes of the working classes are in England £31,500,000, in Scotland £42,700,000, and in Ireland £84,100,000, making a grand total of £418,300,000 as the total annual earnings of the working classes of Great Britain. This, he says, is considerably greater than Mr. Gladstone's estimate, which was only £250,000,000. Mr. Bass, in his introductory letter, says that he made an estimate in the House of £350,000,000. Professor Levi also gives a table showing that out of the gross sum the workers in agriculture earn £75,000,000, in textile fabrics £47,000,000, in building trades £42,000,000, in articles of dress £33,000,000, in domestic service £60,000,000, in metal manufactures £31,000,000, in mining £15,000,000, in shipping, railways, &c., £27,000,000, and indefinite £86,000,000.

THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Now that the complications of the French Foreign Office have resulted in the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, it has been necessary to find a successor able to take up the portfolio of that important department at a time when its duties are full of difficulty; and the choice of the Emperor has called to the office the Marquis de Moustier, who has long been known as the French Ambassador at Constantinople, and whose Portrait we publish in our present Number.

The Marquis de Moustier was born on the 23rd of August, 1817; on the 30th of August, 1843, he married Mlle. Fanny de Mérode, and thus allied his fortunes to Mgr. Mérode, the pro-Minister of the Papal dominions, and to M. de Montalembert. Being descended from an old family of diplomatis and military commanders, whose portraits figure at Versailles, he himself became very early distinguished in statecraft, and has represented France at various foreign Courts with no little success. M. de Moustier will be the twelfth Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1848, or rather we should say that the ministry of this department has changed twelve times, M. Drouyn de Lhuys having become Minister on four different occasions during the period.

The Marquis de Moustier has arrived in Paris and taken the oaths of office as Foreign Minister.

THE POPE'S ANTIBES LEGION.

OUR readers have most of them heard of that new force, composed of volunteers of all nations, which has been formed for the service of the Pope, under the name of the Roman or Antibes Legion, to supersede the French troops, which are about to evacuate the Holy City. The delivery of this legion to the Pontifical Commissioners charged to convey it to Rome took place at Antibes on Sunday, the 9th of last month, and forms the subject of our present Engraving, which represents the embarkation.

General d'Aurelle de Paladines, Commander of the 9th Military Division, arrived the evening before, with General Courten, the military Sub-Intendant Massini, who are the Pontifical Commissioners, and General Corread, Commander of the 5th Subdivision at Nice, under whose orders the Roman legion was formed and organised. Some alteration has been made in the original constitution of this legion, which is now entirely composed of Frenchmen, those of other nations who had joined it having been dismissed. At seven in the morning the men were formed in marching order on the glacis, where they waited for the roll-call, and where, subsequently, all appeals were heard and questions answered relative to the corps. At nine o'clock this ceremony was concluded, and two hours afterwards General d'Aurelle invited a number of guests to breakfast, including the principal officers of the legion. At three in the afternoon the men were assembled on the parade-ground in full uniform, and, after being reviewed by the General, formed a square, that they might hear the formal cession of their services to the Pontifical Government. General d'Aurelle presented the Cross of the Legion of Honour to Captain Carlihan, and the military medal to four of the inferior officers. The legion has since arrived at Rome, where it has met with a cordial reception on the part of His Holiness.

Antibes, from which this body of men has taken a name that is likely to remain with it to the end of its services, is a flourishing French port, on a bay in the Mediterranean, near the Piedmontese frontier, and eleven miles S.S.W. from Nice, on the opposite side of the bay. It takes rank as a military seaport of the third class in the empire, and its fortifications, which were erected by Francis I., and Henry IV., and improved by Vauban under Louis XIV., are of considerable strength. The harbour is of semicircular



MARQUIS DE MOUSTIER, THE NEWLY-APPOINTED FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

aqueduct carrying the water from a neighbourin spring to the surface is still preserved.

HER MAJESTY'S TOBACCO-PIPE.

"THE Queen a smoker, and keep a tobacco-pipe! Nonsense!" we dareay many a fair subject of her Majesty will be inclined to exclaim on looking at the title of this article. Pardon, ladies! we do not mean to libel our gracious Sovereign, who, we beg to inform you, only smokes by proxy. And yet it is quite true that the Queen keeps a tobacco-pipe.

In a corner of the vast tobacco warehouse in the London Docks is a peculiar institution, officially designated the "kiln," as is indicated by rude lettering on the door with the initials "V.R." and a clumsy drawing of a regal crown. The outer door unlocked and its massive iron bars removed, access is obtained to a gloomy space in which quantities of spoiled tobacco, cigars, tea, and contraband goods are waiting the next lighting of "the Queen's pipe." The pipe occupies the centre of the space, and consists of a circular brick-stalk, kiln-shaped at the bottom, and about 5 ft. diameter within. A side door lettered "V.R., the kiln," gives access to the interior. By this opening the tobacco, cigars, &c., are thrown into the kiln upon a fire placed at the bottom. The last time her Majesty's pipe was lit it consumed 8 cwt. of cigars, and the time before that 80 tons of tea. Waiting a future lighting of the pipe are a number of very valuable books, all destined to destruction for attempted evasions of the Customs or Copyright Acts.

HORSEFLESH IN PARIS.

WHO was it that said, apropos of the recent introduction of horseflesh as an article of common diet, that there could be no objection to putting the horse in the cart? And, if the Society for the Protection of Animals, which is about to exhibit in the great international building in Paris machines for obviating the labour of beasts of burden should be successful, we may well look forward to an addition to our bills of fare in the shape of *filets* of tender thoroughbred, and *ass* steaks with onion sauce. At all events, the consumption of horseflesh is now an established fact in Paris, and our Engraving represents the result.

In spite of the incredulity, satire, and prejudice by which the movement was opposed, a horse butchery is opened near the Barrière Fontainebleau, Boulevard d'Italie, where joints are sold every day; and at an adjoining restaurant the public is supplied with dainty dishes of the new fare, prepared in a score of appetising fashions with consummate culinary skill. Consumers at this establishment may choose between the *ordinaire*, at 20 centimes; the *biftek*, at 20 centimes; the *cheval à la mode*, at 20 centimes; and the *salade*, at 10 centimes. This restaurant, whose prices are brought down to the requirements of very moderate means, already does a large business; and further on, at a pork-butcher's, hang wreaths of ruddy sausages made from the same cheap material.

It is not merely workpeople who purchase the new joints, for shopkeepers and aristocrats are making the experiment. The new butchery in the Boulevard is the rendezvous of the *chefs de cuisine* and the *cordon bleu*—in a word, of all amateurs in the culinary art. Dogs will have to give place to men in the future as horse-eaters, and the flesh of the noble animal will no longer be dispensed on ugly skewers. The Vatels of Paris are already studying a new sauce, and at next year's Exhibition English visitors will have ample opportunities of testing their success.



EMBARKATION OF THE POPE'S FOREIGN LEGION AT ANTIBES.



HER MAJESTY'S TOBACCO-PIPE.



A HORSEFLESH BUTCHER'S SHOP, BOULEVARD D'ITALIE, PARIS.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

It is announced that M. Alexandre Dumas is engaged upon the libretto of an opera in which the part of the heroine will be taken by Mdlle. Carlotta Patti. The history of Mdlle. Lavallière is the subject of the work, and the music will be composed by Flotow. "Mdlle. de Lavallière" will be brought out in French, at the Théâtre Lyrique; and, to give it a chance of making the tour of Europe, Italian, German, and English versions of the libretto will be prepared. New operas are now such rarities that the production of "Mdlle. Lavallière" will be looked forward to with great interest; the more so from the fact that it will afford us, for the first time, an opportunity of seeing Mdlle. Carlotta Patti on the stage. But when will the work be ready? To judge by what he has hitherto done, M. Flotow would seem to be one of the most laborious of composers. He takes as long to write a trifling opera, like "Martha," "Stradella," or "L'Ame en Peine" (known in England under the title of "Leoline"), as Meyerbeer did to compose "Les Huguenots." During a career of about a quarter of a century, this cosmopolitan dilettante (M. Flotow is a Russian by birth, a Frenchman by musical education, and he produced his two first works, "Stradella" and "Martha," in Germany) has only written three operas and a few pieces for a ballet. Moreover, his fertility and his passion for the story of "Martha" are so great that he has treated that subject in three different forms: first, as a ballet ("Lady Henrietta, or the Statute Fair"), to which he contributed a portion of the music; secondly, as a German opera, with spoken dialogue; and, thirdly, as an Italian opera, with additional airs and with recitatives. M. Flotow likes to make his little talent go as far as possible; and, in the case of "Martha," he has certainly succeeded in making his music, such as it is, known all over the world.

The Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace are to recommence this afternoon (Oct. 6). At the end of the month we may expect Exeter Hall to open its doors for the performances of the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Societies.

The arrangements for the Norwich Musical Festival, which will commence on the 29th inst., are being rapidly matured, rehearsals now taking place frequently in St. Andrew's Hall. On the Monday evening (Oct. 29) the festival will commence with the National Anthem (solos by the principal singers), followed by "Israel in Egypt." On the Tuesday evening there will be a miscellaneous concert. On the Wednesday morning the performance will comprise an anthem by Spohr and Costa's "Naaman;" this oratorio will be conducted by the composer. On the Wednesday evening there will be a second miscellaneous concert, in which the chief feature will be "The Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn). Thursday morning will be devoted to "St. Cecilia," written expressly for the festival by Mr. Benedict; a selection from Handel's "Passion Music;" and the first and second parts of "The Creation" (Haydn). On the Thursday evening there will be another miscellaneous concert; and on the Friday morning the festival will be brought to a close, as usual, with "The Messiah" (Handel). The principal vocal performers engaged are the following:—Mdlle. Tietjens, Mdlme. Rudersdorff, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Sinico, Mdlme. de Meric-Lablaiche, Mdlle. Anna Drasdi, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Signor Morini, Mr. Santley, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Gassier. Mr. Benedict will once more act as general conductor, while Mr. Blagrove will be leader of the band.

NEW MUSIC.

Lament Not, by Elizabeth Philp (R. Mills). The words of this song (by Miss Emily Hain) are set to a charming melody, characterised by all the grace for which Miss Philp's compositions are so remarkable.

The *Helena Waltz*, by Fred. Godfrey, needs only to be identified as the waltz of that name performed so often this autumn, and with so much effect, at Mr. Mellon's concerts.

Italy from Alp to Sea (Boosey and Co.) is an English version of the Italian Patriotic Hymn. The words, by Charles Lamb Kenney, are a spirited translation of the celebrated poem by Brofferio. The music, by Enea Brizzi, is energetic, and at the same time full of melody.

Sweet, Sweet (Boosey and Co.) is the well-known ballad, sung by Mdlle. Liebhart at Mr. Mellon's concerts. The words are by Mr. Robert Reece, the music by Mr. G. B. Allen.

1. *Grand Martial Fantasie on Prussian Airs*, by Mdlme. Oury. 2. *The Austrian Hymn*, arranged for the Pianoforte by W. Kuhe. (Boosey and Co.). Mr. Boosey is evidently an impartial man, and, in his capacity of music-publisher, is disposed to give both Prussians and Austrians fair play. These pieces sufficiently describe themselves. Mdlme. Oury's fantasie (or fantasia) is founded on certain songs popular with the Prussian army, while Herr Kuhe's "Austrian Hymn" is an easy but effective transcription of the well-known Imperial melody attributed to Haydn.

THE DISTURBANCE IN PALERMO.—A letter from Florence, of the 25th ult., says:—"It appears strange that we have as yet no positive and connected narrative of what passed at Palermo. The post has not yet been reorganised. No letter from a real witness of the revolt has yet been seen. It is vaguely known that the authorities, shut up in the Royal Palace, were on the point of finding themselves without food when they were released upon the 21st inst.; that the Questor, M. Pinna, was not killed, as reported; that one of the Toledo convents was the head-quarters of a sort of Government, called, they say, Council of Notables; that the brigands and their accomplices left the town, were pursued, and that many were taken and some shot. These are all the notions we have on the subject. . . . There is nothing positive concerning the chief or chiefs of the insurrection; Bentisegna was named, but one no longer hears him spoken of. It is, perhaps, the first time that an incident of this nature is so long before a certain light is thrown upon it by publicity. That neither the insurgents nor the Government should yet have found means, after ten days, to give their version, is really curious enough. There is something *naïf* and Oriental about it to which we are not accustomed."

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The Social Science Congress commenced on Wednesday the celebration of its tenth anniversary at Manchester. The accession of Lord Stanley to office, and Lord Brougham's plea of increased age and infirmities, prevented first one and then the other from assuming the office of president, and the honour therefore fell upon the shoulders of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The noble Earl's opening address touched upon a great variety of subjects affecting the moral, social, and physical well-being of the poorer classes. His Lordship passed a high eulogium upon the half-time educational system, which is now extended to the Potteries, producing results so excellent, that, on a recent visit to Staffordshire, his heart was filled with so much thankfulness that he "blessed God, the Legislature, the employers, the schoolmasters, and, in his satisfaction, everybody for the glorious sight." A sad contrast was, however, presented to him by the brick-fields, where "hundreds of little girls, from eight to eleven years of age, half naked and besmeared with dirt, totter under prodigious burdens of clay during many hours of toil in these abodes of oppression." And their mental abasement was so profound, that when, as the noble Earl says, he spoke to them "they either remained aghast with astonishment or ran away screaming, as though some evil spirit had appeared to them!" The programme promises the discussion of many important topics.

THE SEIZURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER BY SPAIN.—A good deal of attention has been excited within the last few days by the report in a French journal of the seizure, by a Spanish naval officer, of the British steamer Tornado and the imprisonment of her crew. We are enabled to state that the master has now assumed a very serious aspect, as it turns out that the commander of the Spanish frigate Gerona lay in wait for the Tornado and seized her in pursuance of positive orders from Madrid. The facts of the case, which we have abstained from publishing until we should be in a position to verify them, are briefly these:—The seizure took place off Madeira on the 22nd of August last, and the captured vessel was taken as prize of war to Cadiz, where she is still detained and strictly guarded, her captain and crew being in close confinement and treated as "prisoners of war." The seizure of the Tornado is justified by her captors by the allegation that she was a Chilean privateer, the fact being that she is an English vessel, the property of Messrs. Isaac Campbell and Co., of London, and that at the time of her capture she was on a legitimate voyage from Leith to Rio de Janeiro. The Spanish authorities have unloaded her whole cargo, but they have discovered nothing contraband of war which can justify the seizure and detention of the vessel. The captain and crew are all British subjects. Some of the crew have been put in irons, and all have been inquisitorially examined by a court-martial, in the summary Spanish fashion, without their being allowed legal or consular advice. Moreover, they have been kept in close confinement for upwards of a month, and been treated with brutal severity.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The most fortunate man in Europe is probably at this moment the King of Prussia. This Monarch, who is close upon seventy, has neither been fortunate in youth nor in manhood. He was brought up with excessive strictness and pedantry, and had to listen from his childhood upwards to the reproach that his elder brother, the late Frederick William IV., surpassed him in every kind of talent. He threw himself with more industry than ability into military studies, commanded for thirty years at numberless parades, unceasingly buried himself with military details, often plagued both himself and his soldiers with very unnecessary matters, and knew so much about every regimental button of the whole of the Prussian army that he at last thought himself a great General, and yearned after the moment in which he should be able to measure his strength and that of his army with some enemy, which he would have preferred to be France. He had taken part in the War of Independence against Napoleon, but only in his youth, when he occupied a subordinate position, which gave him no scope for the development of his military talents. He therefore wished for a great war, but long wished for it in vain. Instead of a war, the Revolution of 1848 broke out. He could now only employ the military qualities which he had hoped to use against a foreign enemy against the Revolutionists who fought at the barricades of Berlin; but whether he was seized with a sudden fit of tardiness, or was obliged to follow the orders of his Royal brother, he allowed the people who attacked the palace to enter it, instead of defending it to the utmost, while he fled to London, in order to avoid the unpopularity which was attached to his name. In fighting the revolutionists of Baden he also won no laurels. The revolutionary army which had collected round the remnants of the Frankfort Parliament was, it is true, at length dispersed; but the Prussians, whose numbers were ten times those of the enemy, suffered reverses in this unequal contest which they would never have been exposed to under more skilful leadership; and the Prussian military tribunals acted with such severity against the vanquished under the presidency of the Prince that the latter is to this day cordially detested in the whole of Southern Germany, and especially in Baden. At Court in Berlin his position was also anything but a pleasant one. He had for years been on terms of merely formal courtesy with his brother, whose character was the very opposite of his own; and his position became utterly intolerable in consequence of the coldness which existed between his wife and the Queen. He came more and more seldom to Berlin, where the Kreuz Zeitung party intrigued against him at Court unceasingly, and often in the coarsest way. The heir presumptive thus lived in a sort of exile; and the childless King, although he had long been sickly, would not die. At length he was attacked by disease of the brain, which made it necessary to establish a regency, and from that time forward the life of the Prince, now King William I., became a brighter one; for, thanks to the evil reputation which attached to his former opponents, the Kreuz Zeitung men, in the whole country, he at length attained a certain popularity, and entered on the duties of the regency accompanied by the best wishes of the people. King William is a man who cannot very well do without popularity; the first days of his regency were, therefore, perhaps the happiest he had known since he was a boy. Unfortunately his happiness was not of long duration. He could not agree with the Liberal party and the weak-minded Ministers with which it had provided him, and by degrees he fell into the power of those very Kreuz Zeitung men who had embittered his life when he was Crown Prince, and who at length pressed upon him Herr von Bismarck as Premier. It cost him a hard struggle before he could decide on such an appointment, and it gave him great pain to perceive that, though he desired nothing more than to be honoured as the father of his people, he was no longer cheered by the Berliners in the streets; but he was still impressed with the firm conviction that all he had done was for the good of his country. Fortunate old man! that which he had aspired to for half a century has been given him towards the decline of his life; first, a little war against Denmark; and, a short time after, a great, unprecedentedly glorious, and brilliant war against Austria, the formidable neighbour of Prussia in Germany. He has hailed his son and the Princes of his house as victors on the battle-field of Königgrätz, where he himself nominally held the chief command; he has made Prussia the master of Germany and the powerful neighbour of France; he has (as he may himself honestly believe) been selected by God as the special instrument of his providence; he has proved to his people that he understands more about military matters than the Liberal deputies in the Chamber who wished to baulk his plan for the organisation of his army; and he has finally entered his capital in triumph, at the head of his victorious troops, in the midst of the enthusiastic rejoicings of the whole population, which is generally not over-disposed to make any very strong demonstrations of feeling. These are, in truth, moments of great happiness, such as few Monarchs have enjoyed at so advanced an age.—*Fortnightly Review*.

NEW MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—It is stated that the solid refuse of shale used in the manufacture of paraffin oil is a most perfect purifier of the filthiest water. A few days ago a quantity of the sewage water of Musselburgh (near Edinburgh) was experimented upon by throwing into it some of this shale refuse. After being allowed to settle the water was found to have been completely purified. Two bottles, one of them filled with the sewage and the other with Crawley water, as used by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, were submitted to an eminent medical practitioner, who, upon being requested to select the one preferable for drinking purposes,毫不犹豫地 chose that which had been purified by the shale refuse. This substance is at present thrown aside as valueless.

THE MILK TRADE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Almost all the great companies having termini in London carry daily large quantities of milk. To take the Great Western, for example—in a single week in the current year, notwithstanding the cattle plague, as much as 66,000 gallons have been delivered at Paddington station. This enormous quantity required about 500 cans for its conveyance. These tall, brass-bound, taper vessels are sufficiently familiar objects to almost everybody as to render description unnecessary. They are to be seen on the passenger platforms, and not at the out-of-sight goods stations; the milk being in all cases, for rapidity of transit, conveyed by passenger-trains. It is difficult to realise such a quantity as 66,000 gallons, or the number of cows required to produce the quantity, or the area of land necessary for grazing and feeding the vast herd. The average yield of milk kine is very variously estimated, the range between the lowest and the largest yields is very wide indeed, according to the breed of cows, being from one quart a day to twenty. Assuming eight quarts as a fair average, and dividing the 66,000 gallons over the seven days of the week—for cows have to be milked and hens persist in laying on Sundays, whether it be proper or not for railways to utilise their produce—we have 9428 gallons delivered per day, or 37,712 quarts, which at eight quarts per day each is the produce of 4714 cows. If two acres and a half are allowed for the grazing and feeding of each cow, we have an aggregate for the herd of 11,781 acres, or about eighteen square miles, and this, in relation to the delivery, at only one out of the half dozen milk-carrying London lines, and exclusive of the butter and cheese sent by the same or other grazing districts. In quoting the delivery of 66,000 gallons a maximum rather than an average quantity has been stated. Unfortunately for the consumers of milk, the quantities delivered by rail fluctuate greatly from season to season, and even week to week. The family order for milk is tolerably constant from one week to another, or even from month to month; but the deliveries of milk at the Great Western and other stations will sometimes vary by 10,000 gallons in one week as compared with that immediately preceding or following it. If the milk-dealers only resorted to "the cow with the iron tail" to make up the deficiency there would be no serious harm done; but it is to be feared that the "experts" in the milk trade resort to tricks for giving even water pure and simple the appearance of rich milk without imparting any of its nutritive properties, and this renders the genuine milk, to which the villainous sophisticator is applied, not stale merely, but absolutely putrid, in a few hours. It was doubtless the milk so tampered with that Dr. Druitt referred to as the means of effectively quieting babies who are a burden to their unnatural or prodigal mothers. The milk delivered daily at the Paddington station comes from some of the richest grazing districts in England, the supply being mainly from Berks, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, and Wilts. On the West Midland line considerable quantities come from Bourton-on-the-Water, Stow-on-the-Wold, and thereabouts. On the main line consignments of milk are received daily from almost every station, as far as Bath inclusive. Swindon station alone sends from 800 to 900 cans daily; Wootton Bassett and Chippenham, celebrated as cheese markets, also send large quantities.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Paris on Saturday last, gives the following description of the inundations which have occurred in France and in Italy:—

The inundations have already done a great deal of harm and caused much misery; but from most quarters we now hear that the waters are subsiding. At Paris the Seine, which had fallen a few centimetres on the 27th ult., on which day it had been expected to reach its maximum height, was very much swollen on the 28th, rising about 3 ft. higher than on the previous day. Boats could no longer pass under the bridges. The view across the river was in parts impeded by the huge fabrics used as bathing-establishments, swimming-schools, &c., and which, rising with the water, had attained a most unusual elevation. Persons who have been in Paris within the last two years, or thereabouts, will have noticed a *café chantant*, established on a platform which projects into the Seine just below the Pont Neuf, whence a staircase leads down to it. Out of compliment to the gallant Monarch whose statue adorns the bridge, this singing coffee-house is known as the *Café du Vert Galant*. Well, there is little chance of any of the divinities of the open-air orchestra appearing again this year at the lyric temple dedicated to Henri IV. The trees of that garden now rise out of a lake, and the ground floor of the Swiss chalet, which received singers and orchestra, is completely inundated. On Friday, the 28th, both morning and afternoon, the quays and bridges of the Seine were the resort of numerous idlers, watching the rush of the turbid waters, which occasionally bore along planks, beams, casks, vegetables, and plants of various kinds washed out of gardens on the bank, branches of trees, and even great masses of hay, and—as I heard, but did not myself see—articles of furniture, telling of disasters upstream. Men pulled about in boats, seeing to the moorings of the huge bathing establishments. The water of the Seine made its way into various cellars and underground places, especially on the left bank of the river. The artificial lake just inside the entrance to the inclosure of the Champ de Mars, where the preparations for next year's Exhibition are going on, was prematurely invaded by the element that is hereafter to fill it. The *Moniteur*, which has its offices on the Quai Voltaire, says, in its number of Saturday, that at the moment of going to press the water was entering the lower part of its premises. The accounts from certain districts of Burgundy, especially the Côte d'Or, are very bad. Villages and bridges swept away, vines destroyed, a terrible catalogue of disasters. Half-filled wine-vats were quickly filled up with the water that rushed into the cellars. The rise of the waters in one night was greater than had been known since December, 1825, and May, 1836—on the latter occasion it was the melting of the snow that caused it. A remarkable feature of these inundations is the season of the year at which they occur, when summer has but just passed away and the rivers in most years are low, the winter torrents mere rocky chasms, and water generally scarce. But it is very long since such a wet summer has been known as that which has afflicted several European countries in 1866. In Savoy great damage has been done to the railway line and high road between St. Jean de Maurienne and Lanslebourg.

The official journal says that

In the Upper Maurienne (department of Savoy) the Imperial road which leads into Italy is destroyed upon a total length of six kilometres in several breaches, between Termignon and St. Jean de Maurienne. The circulation of vehicles cannot be re-established before two months.

At the office of the Victor Emmanuel line in Paris they say one month, and even hold out hopes of a yet shorter delay, saying that every effort will be made, but intending visitors to Italy would be unwise to build too much on such hopes.

The *Courrier des Alpes* gives particulars of the Savoy inundations, which are very bad. That troublesome torrent the Arc, swollen by torrents of rain, which, from the 22nd to the 24th ult., never ceased to fall in the Upper Maurienne, where the high mountains were already covered with snow, issued from its bed with tremendous violence. The terror of the neighbouring populations was great—alarm-bells were everywhere sounded. For about three hours, on the 25th, from nine a.m. until noon, the rise of the waters was frightfully rapid. Fortunately it then stopped, and the waters began to fall, and by seven p.m. the diminution was of more than a metre. From Modane to St. Michel the damage done is most serious; all the bridges are washed away, and the road is broken up in five places. From St. Michel to St. Jean de Maurienne the road is broken in three places. On the Victor Emmanuel Railway the line has been carried away in all the extent of the territory of Villargondran, and the iron bridge known as *des Reisses* stands isolated. On this part of the line the telegraphic posts have been overthrown and carried off by the torrent. The bridge of the Saule, over which the Fell Railway passes, has been carried away. The disaster is considerable, but it is as yet impossible to appreciate its extent; it is certain, nevertheless, that it will amount to more than two millions. These losses will be supported chiefly by the State, by the Victor Emmanuel Company, and by Mr. Fell's Company. This is an unpleasant prospect for intending visitors to Italy, but the time of passage for persons going to winter there has not yet arrived, and before it does things may be mended. The *Moniteur* has a notice of probable serious irregularities in conveyance and correspondence in various parts of France, especially on the lines of the Bourbonnais, Bordeaux, Nantes, and the Mount Cenis.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT DURING PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TOUR.—The American papers publish an account of a shocking accident which occurred during the late tour of the President and his party through the States. At John's town, Pennsylvania, a large party awaited the arrival of the President on the railway platform. This platform was, it appears, constructed over the empty bed of an old canal, and just as the excitement was at its height the timbers gave way, and some hundreds of people were precipitated into the channel of the canal beneath. A scene of the direst confusion followed, and it was not until some time elapsed that the living and the dead were got out. As far as could be ascertained within an hour after the accident, thirteen persons were killed and ninety injured. Many others were undoubtedly injured or killed who were missed in the hasty and hurried enumeration that was alone possible during the excitement and confusion. The killed were mainly crushed to death by those who fell upon them; but few were hurt by the timbers or planks. One man was found dead, with a huge beam resting across his neck, and his eyes protruding from the socket.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, a reward of £6 10s. was granted to the crew of the institution's life-boat (the *Isla*) at Hayles, for going off, in a strong gale of wind and heavy ground sea, on the 10th ult., and rescuing the crew of eight men of the brigantine *Nicholas Harvey* of that port, which vessel had stranded on Hayle Bar. A reward of £6 was also voted to the crew of the Porthdinllaen life-boat, for putting off, in reply to signals of distress, and bringing ashore the crew of five men of the brigantine *Columbia*, of Carnarvon, which was in a very dangerous position near the rocks in Porthdinllaen Bay, having parted from one of her anchors. A reward of £7 was likewise granted to the crew of the *Blakeney* life-boat, for being instrumental in bringing safely into harbour a pilot cable and her crew of three men, during a strong wind, on Aug. 12. Rewards amounting to £34 were also voted to pay the expenses of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Blackpool, Lytham, Shoreham, and North Deal, for various services during the past month. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were ordered to be given to Mr. Henry B. Gawler, R.N., inspecting officer of the coastguard at Ballyheigue, in the county of Kerry, and £6 10s. to some other men, in acknowledgment of their valuable services in wading into the surf and saving, amidst considerable danger, twelve of the crew of the barque *Mary Anne*, of London, which had gone ashore during a very heavy gale of wind on the Irish coast on the 11th ult. Various other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwreck on our coasts. It was reported that the inhabitants of Bristol and Clifton had, through Mrs. Hill, Mr. E. Austin, Mr. Hancock, and gentlemen belonging to the Bristol Histrionic Club, contributed to the institution the cost of a new life-boat to be stationed at Looe-mouth, N.B. Mr. Robert Taylor Heape, of Rochdale, had also collected £425 amongst the residents of that town to defray the expense of a life-boat, to be stationed at Polkerris, near Fowey, Cornwall. The institution had during the past month forwarded new life-boats to Queenstown, Poolbeg, and Brixham, the railway and steam-packet companies kindly giving them free conveyance to their destinations. Payments amounting to £3250 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. It was reported that the society was now collecting estimates from different parts of the coast for the construction of some safety fishing-boats. These boats are intended to become practical specimens of what may be termed life-saving fishing-boats; and it is hoped that after sufficient trial other boats on this model may be built by fishermen on different parts of the coast of the United Kingdom. Thus a permanent improvement would be established which might lead to the saving of many lives on occasions of such boats being overtaken by gales of wind when pursuing their avocations at long distances from land. A working drawing of the new life-boat built at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on the plan of the institution, was brought under the notice of the meeting by the Marine Board of that place. A report was read from Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats of the institution, on his recent visits to different life-boat stations on the Irish coast. The proceedings then terminated.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE unfortunate blunder, to which we last week alluded, of a penman who, by writing "a true bill" instead of "no true bill" on the back of an indictment, put it into the power of a petty jury to render a prisoner subject to ten years' penal servitude, has been also taken up by the daily journals, but certainly in a manner which we could never have anticipated. The case is urged by our contemporaries as an illustration of the inexpediency of the grand-jury system. Well, firstly, in this particular instance the blunder was not on the part of the grand jury, but on that of the scribe, he whom he may. Secondly, the grand jury were in all but express terms directed to their finding by the Common Serjeant, who had perused the depositions and knew well the points and weakness of the case. Thirdly, the petty jury may have been wrong in their verdict, and this is not at all improbable. We are not arguing in favour of the grand-jury system, but only demonstrating what appears to be an absurdity when adduced as an argument against it—that is to say, so far as this particular case goes. But, on broad principles it is not the grand, but the petty, jury system to which we would venture to object. We would keep—nay, extend—the grand-jury system so far as this, that an educated jury should have some share in a verdict affecting the character and liberty of the subject on a grave criminal charge. It should not be left to a dozen tinsmen, chandlers, bakers, and lodging-house keepers, to weigh evidence in cases of the highest importance. We would put a grand jury in the place of a petty jury. Nay, more; the jury system ought to cease to be an infliction and to be made a privilege. No man should be allowed to be a juror under mature age, no man who had not led a reputable life; moreover, no one who had not passed creditably some kind of examination as to his qualification to sit in judgment. And when called upon to fulfil his duty as a juror, he should be remunerated by something more than a merely nominal sum. He should be allowed to claim his right to serve on a jury as an honourable acknowledgement of his citizenship, position, and acquirements, instead of, as at present, being driven to bribe beadle and suborn perjurers to enable him to avoid the office as a post.

Possibly but few of our readers have seen a publication called the "Londoniad." It has been reported to be the production of the Poet Close; but the real author, publisher, proprietor, printer, and advertising agent of the work is a man named Lidstone. The book is carried out upon this principle:

the writer calls at shops and mercantile houses, and half cajoles, half worries, the occupants into sub-

scribing for copies, in return for which he mentions their establishments in witless rhyme and unmetrical verse. If this were all, the offence would not be so very flagrant. But on Tuesday last Lidstone was prosecuted at Guildhall on a charge of libel.

A firm, Messrs. Winfield and Co., of Birmingham, had given some offence to the "poet" (most probably only by refusing to purchase his book), and he retorted by publishing therein remarks disparaging to their credit. They had recourse to a solicitor, and Lidstone signed an apology and gave an under-

taking to deliver to them all the copies of the book in his power and not to circulate any paper containing the libel. This apology was published as an advertisement in the *Times*, and headed "Public Apology." Lidstone thereupon addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, in which the writer stated that such apology "eminated" not from him, that such was a forgery, and that he never signed "Public Apology." This was the libel alleged. The complainant's counsel produced the book in question, and aptly described it as "teeming with the most rubbishing rhyme." The learned gentleman added that "the publication of such a book laid the foundation of a trade in black mail." The defendant declared that he had never signed the apology, although he was clearly proved to have done so, his quibble evidently being that the heading "Public Apology" had been added subsequently. He hoped that his denial "would go down to posterity." However, after advice both from the sitting Alderman and his own solicitor, he consented to the republication of the advertisement which he had himself just previously termed a "cowardly apology," and was released upon bail not to repeat the offence.

The magistrate at Dublin who committed two children—one of them between three and four years of age—to imprisonment with hard labour, for begging, has written a letter which, to our mind, completely vindicates his conduct. The words "hard labour" were part of the printed form and part of the statutory punishment, which the magistrate had no power to remit, but which he well knew could not be enforced against mere infants. He committed the little prisoners from the kind motive of securing them, for a time at least, from the privations of a life in the streets. This gentleman is a stipendiary magistrate, and his letter has been written as a reply not to the press, but to the official authorities.

An extraordinary trial took place at the Middlesex Sessions. Two young men were charged with having attempted to commit burglary. The police evidence, delivered by a "plain-clothes" constable and another, ran smoothly enough. The prisoners had been seen standing together. The "plain-clothes" man obtained the aid of a comrade ("in consequence," &c., according to the usual formula), and the two prisoners were seen in a back garden, where one was captured, and whence the other, afterwards taken, was pursued. A knife was produced, taken from the prisoners by the police, according to their evidence, in the garden, and this knife corresponded with certain marks made on a back window-sash. What evidence could be plainer? And yet, on the defence by Mr. Sleigh, who appears to possess peculiar aptitude for the appreciation of policemen's evidence, one or two rather curious points arose. The two young men were proved to be in good employment and of respectable character. The inhabitants of the house upon which the attempt was alleged to have been made were not aroused by the police until some time after the prisoners had been arrested. Then all was ready (supposing the knife, as stated by the prisoners, to have been taken from one of them at the station) to match the implement with the marks on the window-sash. Certainly it appears somewhat odd that a knife-blade can be identified as having been the identical instrument used in making a shaving from a deal

sash. But it is still more odd that at the station, one of the prisoners should say, "That is my knife," and the other, "Yes, I sharpened it for you," knowing the weapon to have been used as a burglarious implement. Yet to this the policemen swore, and, no doubt truthfully—but truthfully only upon the theory that the young fellows had not the slightest notion that the weapon could in any way be brought as evidence against them. Why did not the police at the first moment of alarm awaken the inmates of the house, and then and there, in the presence of the prisoners, "fit"—if such a thing could be—the knife-blade to the paled deal? There may be certainly one very excellent reason why this was not done, if the evidence produced before the jury were true—namely, that at the time of the alleged attempt at burglary the two policemen were drinking at a public-house in the neighbourhood, while the prisoners were at another tavern. Then there was a fight in the street, and the two lads, being spectators, were pounced upon by the policemen, who had previously been riding in a cab. All this had been denied by the policemen. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and Mr. Sleigh applied to the Judge (Mr. Payne) to exercise his power of committing the policemen for trial to answer a charge of perjury. Mr. Payne declined to do so, but it is understood that proceedings upon this charge will be commenced against them in another court.

The last new domestic swindle is that of a fellow who calls at private houses while the master may be supposed to be away on business, and represents that an important telegram from abroad is lying at a certain railway station, and will not be forwarded unless the charges be paid. Where the persons left in charge of the house are excessively silly, he sometimes raises a small amount of cash by his falsehood.

A surgeon at Wardly, Rutlandshire, was consulted by a patient suffering from neuralgia. He made up and sent to her a bottle of medicine. The patient died, after symptoms of poisoning by strichine. The surgeon was informed of the fact and of the suspicion attached to his medicine, when, to prove his own confidence in its harmlessness, he took a draught of it himself. He was seized with muscular contractions and the other indications of poison by strichine, but was restored. Strichine had, in fact, by some fearful mistake, been substituted for some other element in the medicine. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against the surgeon.

POLICE.

POLICE EVIDENCE AGAIN.—John Bishop, forty-four, plumber, who pleaded guilty, last session, to being found by night, having in his possession four picklock keys and other implements of house-breaking, with intent to commit felony, and against whom it was said he had been formerly convicted, which the prisoner most strenuously denied, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court.

The prisoner pleaded guilty at the last sessions to the indictment, and was then charged with having been previously convicted, and, as the prisoner denied this, the Court had respite judgment, in order that inquiries should be instituted. A whole host of witnesses were called to prove his convictions.

Sergeant Robert Bridle, 404 A, said he knew the prisoner well as the person who pleaded guilty, at the Central Criminal Court, on May 10, 1860, to a most extensive robbery of jewellery, to the value of £400. He (the sergeant) had plenty of opportunities of seeing the prisoner, and was quite sure he was the same person.

About twelve other constables were called, who swore positively to the prisoner, and corroborated the sergeant.

Mr. Payne (to the prisoner)—What do you say now?

The Prisoner—I shall convince your Lordship that they are a pack of liars. I shall call witnesses to prove it, and to do so I shall have to criminate myself. Gentlemen of the Jury, I caution you to be more careful how you take the evidence of police constables. I am going to prove to you by incriminating myself that at the time the constables say this occurred I was a prisoner in the custody of Sergeant Cole, 23 C division.

Sergeant Cole was called, but did not answer. The case was deferred.

At a later period of the day Sergeant Cole arrived and entered the witness-box.

The Prisoner—I have not seen Sergeant Cole lately, so that I could not say anything to him to bias him. Now, Sergeant Cole, do you recollect a burglary which took place at Goddard's public-house, Berwick-street, the Blue Post, about the end of 1855 or the beginning of 1856, when you took me for it, and I was sentenced to six years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey.

Sergeant Cole—it could be ascertained at Millbank prison when the prisoner was discharged.

The Prisoner—I hope you will prosecute the inquiry, my Lord. When I was discharged I had only two months to serve, and they gave me a full discharge. I was at Bermuda, and should have been sent home with a lot of other convicts nine months sooner, but they told us there was no means to bring us home.

Mr. Payne—Although it does not affect the prisoner, yet the authorities of Millbank shall be communicated with, and the sergeant on duty (No. 9 P) shall make inquiries, as I think it right in fairness to the constables. Let the prisoner be brought up on Wednesday.

The prisoner—Thank you, my Lord.

The case created a deal of interest.

THE OTHER LORD RUSSELL.—At the Maldenhead borough petty sessions, held before the magistrates, Messrs. J. Higgs, and J. Smith,

Lord Francis John Russell was charged that on the 18th day of September he did cruelly beat and ill-use certain animals—to wit, two horses—in High-street, Maidenhead.

Mr. Montague Williams (instructed by Mr. Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street) appeared for the defendant.

George Jackson, sworn, said—On the 18th of September I was in Mr. Mackey's shop. Defendant drove up and ordered something, then started off again. Directly he started he pulled the horses up on their haunches again, and began beating them; this continued at intervals up to the market-house. He kept pulling them up and beating them. He beat the bay one most; he made them kick. I said, "You ought to be ashamed to beat a horse like that. You are not fit to drive." He kept whipping them. I said, "You certainly ought to get a coal-heaver with an ash plant to drive. You have got good horses and do not know how to drive them." The coachman got down and held them while he beat them. He made some remark when I spoke to him. He drove up as far as Nicholson's. He then turned back and met me, and said, "Your name is Jackson, is it? Do you know you have been talking to a gentleman?" I said, "That is my name; perhaps you will favour me with yours."

After much cross-examination,

Aaron Escot deposed that he lived at Lord Russell's and saw the horses next morning. There were no weeds upon them. He considered Lord Russell kind to animals.

The court was cleared, and, on the readmission of the public, Mr. Higgs said the magistrates considered the case proved upon the evidence of one of the witnesses, who said he had never seen a horse so cruelly beaten in all his life. The defendant would be fined £1 and 16s. 6d. costs.

Mr. Williams asked the Court to raise the fine in order to give an opportunity of appealing.

Mr. Higgs—We cannot do that.

Mr. Williams—Your clerk will tell you that it is the law. It is often done. It is not for the sake of the money, but his Lordship's character is at stake. I hope you do not mean to say that you refuse to let us go to a higher court. Mr. Ward (the clerk) will tell you that this application is always granted.

Mr. Higgs—That would be child's play. We have decided.

The same law is for the rich as the poor.

Mr. Smith—A poor man could not appeal. I shall not alter.

Mr. Williams—I hope you will not let it go forth that you have refused to this gentleman what you would have granted to one of your townsmen. We think we are right, and want to try.

Mr. Higgs—There is a day coming when that will be decided.

Mr. Williams—That's the day we want. I do not know what your political feelings are.

Mr. Higgs—The same as his Lordship's.

Mr. Smith—If political feelings had any weight we should have decided in his favour or his brother's.

Mr. Williams—I must say it is a very unjust thing to deny us the right of appeal, especially as there are only two on the bench. I shall advise my client not to pay.

Mr. Smith—We have had it proved by two respectable witnesses, and we do not think there is any cause for appeal.

Mr. Higgs—I shall not alter. That's like child's play.

Finally it was decided to give fourteen days for consideration, and if not then paid fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Higgs—We have well weighed it your Lordship.

Lord Russell—With your own weights, not mine. If you keep your eyes open you will see me drive down this afternoon, and if you get in my way you won't have any mercy.

JUSTICE RUN WILD.—A case of severity on the magisterial bench is reported from York. A young single woman, named Elizabeth Longhurst, was charged with stealing a box, the property of Captain Lowry, the governor of York Castle. When the prisoner's name was called, the clerk of Mr. Mason, a local solicitor, stated that his master had been engaged for the defence, and wished for a brief postponement, so that he might be able to attend. Captain Lowry, the prosecutor, said that the girl did not wish to be defended. The girl was asked if she wished to make a defence, and on her saying "No," the magistrates decided to go on with the case, although her mother, who was present, and who stated that the prisoner was under age, pleaded that the solicitor might defend her. Captain Lowry then gave evidence. He said that the prisoner had been in his service about fifteen or sixteen months, and that he had lately discharged her, thinking that she would go straight to her mother's home. He learned, however, that she stayed in lodgings in York. Sending for the mother, he went with her to the girl's lodgings, and it was suggested that her clothes should be taken away, so that the girl might feel compelled to go home. The Captain stood by whilst the clothes were being packed for this purpose, and he saw the box, with sealing which the girl was charged, taken from amongst her clothes. It had been formerly used to keep lamp-trimmings in, but, as the Captain did not now use lamps, it had not been wanted for some time. It contained a few articles, also belonging to the Captain, but they were of no value at all. The girl was given into custody. The constable who apprehended her said that she admitted having the box in her possession, but added that it had been packed up with her clothes by mistake. Shortly after being taken to the police station she wrote to Mrs. Lowry, the Captain's wife, stating that she had not taken the box with the intention of stealing it; it had got amongst her own things through carelessness. When Captain Lowry had given his evidence, and stated that he did not wish to hurt the girl, but would recommend her to mercy, she seemed half paralysed with fear, and had nothing to say when the magistrates' clerk spoke to her. She was committed to prison for a month. Afterwards, the magistrates had some conversation with the chief constable, and then, having also held a conversation amongst themselves, the girl was recalled, and the sentence reduced to imprisonment for a fortnight. The girl's own statement about the box is that she found it in a dirty, greasy state, and, thinking it would be useful to put odds and ends of her own in, she cleaned it, and had used it in prosecutor's house for months, and on leaving had hastily put it with her own property, without any thought of stealing it. The box is not worth more than sixpence or a shilling. Several persons in York have commenced a subscription on behalf of the prisoner, believing that the prosecution and the sentence were unjustifiable.

A CLERICAL MAGISTRATE.—We (*Birmingham Post*) have before recorded some surprising acts by the unpaid magistrates in the rural districts, but a case is reported from Barnstaple which completely eclipses all others. The case was heard last Wednesday, and the magistrate who acted as chairman was the Rev. Francis Mole. A farm labourer, named John Williams, was charged with absenting himself from his master's service without leave during a busy period of the harvest. Defendant said "it was true he entered into an agreement with Mr. Harris (the complainant), but he could not get any money from him, and as he had a wife and child to support he could not live on nothing." It might be supposed that the reverend chairman would have sympathised with this poor labourer and his starving family, and would at least have tested the accuracy of his statement by interrogating the prosecutor, but the report states very differently. The reverend gentleman became excited, and delivered judgment in the following words:—"John Williams, you have heard what your master has proved against you. Do you think, Sir, that the magistrates will tolerate such conduct as that, Sir? I will make an example of such blackguards as you are, Sir. If the rest of the magistrates encourage such a set, I won't, Sir. You shall have fourteen days' hard labour, and see if that will cure you and all your kith and kin." Another farm labourer was sent to gaol for fourteen days for a similar offence, but it is not stated whether he, too, has a starving wife and child.

A CORREGGIO, OF COURSE.—In reference to the police case reported in our last week's Number, under the above title, we have received the following communication:—

Your report of this case on the 29th makes it appear that the defendant detained my Correggio for rent I owed to him. I beg to say that I never had any business with him, never was his tenant, and never owed him anything.

The facts are these. The person that cleaned the picture for me was his tenant, and the defendant detained my painting for a debt of his, I believe, of £12, in preference to other security. It was this person that gave evidence, and not me; hence the mistake your reporter has fallen into.—Trusting you will correct the error, I am, yours respectfully, WILLIAM HOBCAST.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Some further additions having been made to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England, rather more business has been passing in National stocks this week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Consols for Money, have been done at 8½%; Ditto, for Account, 8½%; Reduced and New Three per Cent, 8½%; Escheque Bills, 2s. 6d. to 3s. prem.

The dealings in India Stocks, &c., have been on a moderate scale, at full prices—India Stock, 20s to 21s. Ditto, Five per Cent, 104½; Rupee Paper, 106 to 108½; India Bonds, 9s. to 10s. prem.

The supply of money in the general Discount Market has been very extensive, and the demand for accommodation has fallen off. The best short mercantile paper has been done at 4½ per cent.

The silver market is very firm, at extreme rates. Large quantities of silver have changed hands for the Continent. The inquiry for gold, however, is inactive. The imports of gold have been on a liberal scale.

The Council for India have sold £325,000 in bills, at an advance of 4½ per cent.

In the market for Foreign Securities there has been a great want of animation, and prices have almost generally given way. Brazilian Five per Cent, 1865, have realised 6½; Chilean Six per Cent, 97; Egyptian Seven per Cent, 1804, 92½; Ditto, Debentures, 8½; Mexican Three per Cent, 1863; Ditto, 1864, 82½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 1845; Royal Mail Steam, 18½; Mauritius Land, Credit and a Half per Cent, 8½; Ditto, Three per Cent, 1855; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1862, 55; Ditto, Five per Cent, 1863, 50½; and Venezuela Six per Cent, 23 ex div.

Erie Railway Shares have ruled firm; but other American Securities have declined in price. United States 5½ Bonds have marked 70½; Atlantic and Great Western Debentures, 65 to 66; Ditto Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 46½; Erie Railway Shares, 51½; and Illinois Central, 78.

In Bank of America shares have ruled quiet. Prices of Queensland, 4½; Consolidated, 5½; English and Swedish, 13; Hungarian, China, and Japan, 13; Imperial Ottoman, 9½; London Joint-stock, 43; London and Westminster, 9½; Merchant, 17; National Provincial of England, 2nd and 3rd issues, 40; Oriental, 45; Provincial of Ireland, 79; Union of Australia, 47; and Union of London, 45.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled quiet. Canada Six per Cent, 1865; Ditto Five per Cent, 76; New Zealand Five per Cent, 79½; Queensland Six per Cent, 90½; and Victoria Six per Cent, 112½.

Atlantic Telegraph Securities have been firmer. Anglo-American, 17; Atlantic Telegraph, 77; Ditto, Eight per Cent, 102½.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled quiet. City of Moscow Gas, 16½; Credit Foncier, 4½; Electric Lighting, 13½; Fore-street Warehouse, 13; General Credit, 4½; Hudson's Bay, 17½; International Financial, 3½; London Financial, 13; Mauritius Land, Credit and Agency, 13 ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 11½; Telegraph Office, 12½; and Victoria, 16½.

Great Western Stock has ruled heavy; but, in other respects, the Railway Share Market has been tolerably steady. The fluctuations in price have been trifling.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supplies of English wheat on sale this week have been only moderate. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, at full prices. Foreign wheat has changed hands steadily, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain have sold at full quotations. Fine barley has been in request, on former terms; but inferior kinds have given way to 2s per quarter. Malt has shown some fall in price. The oat trade has been firm, at 6½ to 1s. per quarter, money. Bacon has shown rather extreme quotations. No change has taken place in the value of flour.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, 60s to 64s; barley, 32s to 36s; malt, 54s to 70s; oats, 18s to 32s; rye, 25s to 32s; beans, 40s to 46s; peas, 36s to 42s, per quarter.

CATTLE.—Only moderate supplies of fat stock have been on offer, and the trade has ruled inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s to 5s; mutton, 3s to 4d; mutton, 3s to 6s; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s to 5s. 2d. per lb. to sink the offal.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Each kind of meat has met a slow sale, at our quotations:—Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 4s per lb. by the carcass.

TEA.—The market has been far more active, and, in some instances, prices have ruled somewhat lower.

SILVER.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of silver. The market is very quiet. Stock, 118,250 tons, against 191,450 tons at this time last year.

COFFEE.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds, on former terms. The stock amounts to 14,808 tons, against 14,797 tons in 1865.

RICE.—Very little business is doing in any kind, at barely the late advanced in the quotations. Stock, 19,439 tons, against 20,167 tons last year.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

This day is published,
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,
No. LXXXIV. (for OCTOBER, 1866).
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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